PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

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MORNING EDITION.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE BRAND in the WORLD. Milk

No. 53,949.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of sailing. Saturday 2 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
17 & Nov.	ORIENTAL	6284	BRITANNIA	6525
24th "	EGYPT	7912		
1st Dec.	ARCADIA	6603	MOOLTAN	9621
8th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
15th "	ORIENTAL	6284	HIMALAYA	6926
22nd "	ARABIA	7903		
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
12th "	ORIENTAL	6284	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
26th "	EGYPT	7912	CHINA	7919
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6810		
9th "	ORIENTAL	6284	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	6294	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	ORIENTAL	6284	BRITANNIA	6525
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	6291	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512		
13th "	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	6294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7913		
4th May	ORIENTAL	6284	HIMALAYA	6926
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	6294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to those regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
BOMBAY, 7th *November*, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. 1906.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	27th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebafat	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DOMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	13th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,574	Schmitz	8th Dec. 1906.
DOMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Jan. 1907.

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
AUSTRALIA	A. Tait	3593	17th Nov.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	24th Nov.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	4th Dec.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	22nd Dec. 1907.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6000	1st Jan.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	19th Jan.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4124	31st Jan.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	28th Feb.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	13th Mar.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	24th "
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6000	4th April.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5091	16th "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4124	1st May.
*AUSTRALIA	A. Tait	3593	22nd "
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	30th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	20th June

* Non-passenger Steamer.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Return ticket to Liverpool from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 500
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 250

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 350 and Rs. 300 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 19th Nov.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 15th Nov.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 16th Nov.	7 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S. S. "AFRICA," 2,057 tons, on MONDAY, 19th Nov. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).
S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 15th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through-bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 23rd Nov.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
PUTIALA	3000	3rd Dec.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu,
NERBUDDA	3025	17th Dec.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
14*th November*, 1906.

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BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

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AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosen	4,119	1st Dec. 1906.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1907.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	A. de Petris	4351	12th Dec. 1906.
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	25th " "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *viâ* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
CHINA	G. Damianovich	5,810	23rd Nov. 1906.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

BEGINNING from 1st JANUARY, 1907, and until further notice, the following RATES will be charged on Passages from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, VENICE and BRINDISI:—

By S. S. Koerber, Africa, Bohemia and vessels of similar type	1st Class Rs. 600	2nd Class Rs. 400
By S. S. Imperator and Imperatrix.	Rs. 550	Rs. 350

For the Single berthed Cabins on the Upper Deck of S.S. Koerber and Africa an Additional Fee of 10 per cent of the 1st Class Fare will be levied.

By Ordinary Steamers to Trieste or Venice	Saloon Fare. Rs. 450

Fares for Return Tickets, Through Tickets to London and Interchangeable Tickets with the Messageries Maritimes will be amended on the basis of the above Single Fares.

The following Sailings have been fixed for next year.—

DIRECT LINE.

Steamers	Tons.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4782	1st February,
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamers.	Tons.	To sail about.
† F. FERDINAND	6014	24th January.
* CHINA	5999	Early March.
† AUSTRIA	7688	Early April.
† A STEAMER		Early May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.
BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1906.

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The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.*

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SHIPPING.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
TOTOMI MARU	3412	A. Keith.	17th Nov.	24th Nov
RIOJUN MARU	4806	G. S. Lapraik	27th Nov.	8th Dec
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Pyne	11th Dec.	22nd Dec 1907
CEYLON MARU	5068	K. Kori	25th Dec.	5th Jan
COLOMBO MARU	4709	J. Nagae	8th Jan.	19th Jan
BOMBAY MARU	4525	S. Ishikawa	22nd Jan.	2nd Feb

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

XMAS 1906—NEW YEAR 1907.

INDIA & ENGLAND.

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Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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LONDON BANKERS:
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CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

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San Francisco	Peking.	Tairen.	Bombay.
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FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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HORNBY ROAD, FORT BOMBAY *Sub-Manager*

Pay a woman a compliment and she will try to collect a few more.

BLOOD IS NOT THE LIFE

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TO ORDER.

25-27-29. CHURCH GATE ST., BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

THE
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FOR NOVEMBER, 1906.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST
A MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood, from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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MARCKS & CO, LIMITED
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Recipes and full information for the manufacture of Aerated Waters free with first order.

DREADFUL ECZEMA OF LITTLE BOY

Hands Had to Be Tied to Prevent Scratching—No Rest With Him Night or Day—Head and Face a Raw Mass—Curls Cut Off.

A DOUBLE CURE BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"My little boy was affected with eczema about the head and face. He had it from birth, but it broke out badly when he was about three months old, and then we couldn't get any rest with him night or day. It went on like that till he was six months old, and then I made up my mind to try Cuticura Remedies and see if it would stop the itching. The first time I used the Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Resolvent, he got relief and got a nice sleep. I went on with it till it was cleared off the head. I had to cut all his curls off to get at it to cleanse it. His head and face were all a raw mass. He used to scratch and make it bleed dreadfully, till I tied pieces of cotton on his hands to prevent him hurting himself.

"When I took my little girl to the doctor for the same trouble, he couldn't do her any good, so I didn't take the boy, but the girl hasn't a blemish now as I used the Cuticura Remedies for her, and she is now on her fourth year and the boy is on his third year. Now he has a lovely head of curls and the girl too. Mrs. W. Starling, Thurning, East Dereham, Eng., Mar. 6, 1906."

CURED OF SCURVY

"It affords me great pleasure to let you know that my face was cured by the Cuticura Remedies, consisting of Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, and I have pleasure in telling you that they are the best Remedies I have ever used. I suffered with scurvy for five weeks, and now I am quite well and will continue to recommend the Cuticura Remedies. Joseph Henry Collins, 5 Harbour View, Queenstown, Feb. 24, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment, to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, vial of 60), to purify the blood. A Single Set often cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Rod-rets, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

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APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

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AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
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Bombay.		Saigon.	
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Calcutta.	Kwala Lumpor.	Tientsin.	
Madras.	Bangkok.	Hankow.	
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama.	
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.	
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "CITY OF BOMBAY."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages noted be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 certs. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's Option, at their Risk and Expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc. and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., *Agents.*

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 14th November, 1906.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY 1906.

A DINNER in Celebration of the above will be held in the TOWN HALL on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 8-30 P. M., H. E. LORD LAMINGTON has consented to preside Scotsmen who are desirous of attending and have not entered their names in the list under circulation are requested to communicate with either of the Hony. Secretaries.

P. R. CADELL,
Custom House,
H. GRAINGER STEWART,
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO,
Joint Hony. Secretaries.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 22nd November, 1906, for the WORK of constructing strong bobs in the Mint quadrangle. Probable value of the work will be about Rs. 26,000.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

R. J. KENT, A. M. INST., C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Including Indian Midland Section).

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, STEEL, AXLES, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP AND BRASS SCRAP TUBE PIECES ETC., ETC., ETC.

THE Agent is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M., Standard Time, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th November 1906, for the PURCHASE of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, and to the Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi.

2. TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office on payment of Re. 2 per copy.

3. TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and, if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order."

4. PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of the acceptance of the offer.

5. NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

6. APPLICANTS are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, 1st NOVEMBER, 1906.

EAST INDIAN AND BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAYS.

INTRODUCTION OF REDUCED RATES FOR THE CARRIAGE OF COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL FROM THE BENGAL COAL FIELD.

WITH effect from November the 15th, 1906, and until further notice, the following REDUCED RATES will be introduced in local booking over the East Indian, and in through booking over the East Indian and Bengal-Nagpur Railways with the Bombay Baroda and Central India, Great Indian Peninsula, Oudh and Rohilkhand, North-Western, and Eastern Bengal State Railways, for Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel, both for the Public and Railways, in full wagon loads booked at owner's risk—

Distance.	Present rate per ton. Rs. a.	Reduced rate per ton. Rs. a.
300 miles	5 2	4 9
400 "	6 8	5 6
500 "	7 13	6 4
600 "	9 1	6 15
700 "	10 6	7 11
800 "	11 10	8 6
900 "	12 14	9 1
1000 "	14 3	9 13
1100 "	15 10	10 8
1200 "	17 0	11 3

The differences between rates at the old scale and as now reduced are as follows to certain principal stations, from Jherria or Bhaga :—

	Present. Rs. a. p.	As reduced. Rs. a. p.
Cawnpore	8 15 0	6 15 0
Siliguri	8 4 0	6 8 2
Lucknow	8 10 0	5 13 0
Agra	10 15 0	7 1 0
Delhi	12 5 0	7 15 0
Umballa	12 14 0	8 8 0
Lahore	16 9 0	9 13 0
Ahmedabad	19 14 0	10 12 0
Nagpur	8 15 0	7 1 0
Amraoti	11 6 0	8 6 0
Dhamangaon	10 6 0	7 11 0
Surat	18 8 0	10 6 0
Broach	19 0 0	10 8 0

Reduced rates from the Bengal Coal fields served by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway have already been introduced in local booking over the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

Rate tables for intermediate distances will be supplied on application to the Coal Manager, East Indian Railway, Calcutta, or to the superintendent of Goods, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Garden Reach.

The special rates per ton already quoted to Bombay, Dadar and Kurla will remain unaltered.

All charges will be based on tonnage, subject to the present minimum charge for the different types of wagon used Fractions of a ton will be charged as follows :—

Below 2 cwt.	No charge.
2 cwt and below 8 cwt	Charge as for ¼ ton
8 cwt and below 12 cwt	charge as for ½ ton
12 cwt and below 18 cwt	charge as for ¾ ton
18 cwt and over	charge as for 1 ton

Railway Risk rates for coal and coke will be charged at 20 per cent. higher than the owner's risk rates above quoted.

The rebate on export coal and coke at owner's risk will continue

A. M. CLARK, *Traffic Manager, Bengal-Nagpur Ry.*
W. A. DRING, *General Traffic Manager, East Indian Ry.*

Calcutta, 10th November, 1906.

"ELYSIUM"
SKATING RINK
LOOK OUT
FOR
FULL ADVERTISEMENTS
AND
DATE OF OPENING.

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OUR HANDSOME SAMPLE BOOKS of private and Regimental GREETING CARDS, are NOW READY, and will be sent for inspection upon application. The designs are more varied and elegant than ever before. All orders executed with neatness and despatch.

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BRANDIES.
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(ESTABLISHED 1763.)
T. HINE & Co.'s
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A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120
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3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
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T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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The terms are extremely moderate and can be learned on application.

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The Tea-Planter. By F. E. Penny.
Love and the King. By Lucas Cleeve.
Wild Justice. By Lloyd Osborne.
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Tally Ho! By Helen Mathers.

PRIVATE GREETING XMAS CARDS.

THE MAIL for CHRISTMAS leaves Bombay on December 9th. Orders should be placed at once to avoid any disappointment. Sample Books sent on application. We have a larger selection than ever before.

THACKER & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS. RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a fare and a half will be issued between any two Stations on the G. I. P. Railway (except for Passengers to and from Stations between Bombay and Kalyan both inclusive) from the 1st to the 31st December, 1906, both inclusive and will be available for completion of the return journey up to midnight of the 14th January, 1907.

2. Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at Stations or from the Undersigned,

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, THE 14TH NOVEMBER, 1906.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES, of IRON and STEEL, ARRIVED per Hansa Line s. s. "NEUENFELS," No. 9 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments ex-above Vessel are ready for delivery.

E. Y. WATSON,
Superintendent,
Port Trust Docks.

Dated 15th November, 1906.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders sor the ERECTION of a BUILDING at Pydhownie-Kalbadevie Road.

Plans can be inspected and full particulars of the work obtained together with the Form of Tender and Schedule of Quantities and Rates at the office of the undersigned on paymnent of Rs. 2, which will not be returned.

Tenders must be submitted to the undersigned on or before One o'clock on Friday, the 16th November, 1906.

VAMAN BABAJI, L.C.E.,
MESSRS. DAVID SASSOON & CO'S. BUILDINGS,
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WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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A KNOWLEDGE OF ITS CONTENTS causes the Elliman First Aid BOOK (E.F.A.) animals treatment, to be kept handy for ready reference in cases of accidents to and ailments of HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, BIRDS, such as leg troubles, Rheumatism, Common Cold, Pleurisy, Congestion of the Liver and Lungs, etc., in Horses; Common Ailments of Cattle, of Dogs, and of Birds. Price 1s. post free to all parts of the world (Foreign stamps accepted). Or upon terms to be found upon a label affixed to the outside of the back of the wrapper of bottles, 2s., 3s. 6d. sizes.
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ELLIMAN'S for Sprains, Rheumatism, Curbs, Splints when forming, Sprung Sinews, Capped Hocks, Over-reaches, Bruises, Cuts, Broken Knees, Sore Shoulders, Sore Throats, Sore Backs in Horses, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds, etc.
The Dogs-Birds section, 24 pages only, may be had apart from the complete book of 192 pages, and this section alone (24 pages) is free and post free. A size at 7d. is now on sale for owners of Dogs and Birds requiring but a small quantity only of
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Eliminating trials reduce the number of really safe and useful massage lubricants to one,
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For the relief of Aches and Pains as Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Chronic Bronchitis, Neuralgia from Cold, Chilblains before breaking, Cramp, Stiffness, Soreness of the Limbs after Cycling, Football, Rowing, Golfing
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is known to give best results. TO MASSAGE IN AN EFFICIENT WAY can easily be learned by obtaining a copy of the
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THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.
Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,
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"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.
GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

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RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE for one week only of Hinks Lamps, Plateware, Cutlery, Table ornaments and Porcelain at M. BRESLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay."

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

WANTED—First Class LEDGER KEEPER for European Mercantile Firm. Apply stating salary expected to No. 1172, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

Messrs. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED & Co.—Consignment of fresh shipment of ARAB HORSES, POLO PONIES, REMOUNTS, etc., expected every week. Landing season commenced. Inspection invited at the Byculla Commission Stables, 194, Bellasis Road, Bombay.

XMAS, NEW YEAR and WEDDING PRESENTS.—Fancy Leather and Plush Goods for Ladies and Gents, Albums, Scent, Cigarette Writing and Card Cases, &c., REED AND BARTON'S best Electroplated ware of the most elegant designs. Prices defying Competition. DUBASH and Co., 89, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

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TARACHAND PURSRAM RAMSWAMI DIAMOND MERCHANT and JEWELLER by appointment to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Dealer in Carpets, Shawls, Silks and all kinds of Draperies. Also has a very fine collection of Indian, Chinese and Japanese Curios which he offers at very reasonable rates. An inspection is solicited. Head Office, 63 Meadows St., Fort, Bombay. Branch Offices: Calcutta, Rangoon and Yokohama.

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RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0 : Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0 : Breakfast As 12, Dinner served till late hours.

5lbs. BOMBAY HULWA Rs. 3 ; 5lbs. Dates or 5lbs. Figs, Rs. 2 ; 5lbs. Apricots or 5lbs. Walnuts Rs. 2 ; 25 Apples or 25 oranges, Rs. 2 ; Carriage Paid.—TUKINA and Co, Market, Bombay.

"GUNC" A Doctor's Discovery, Cures Positively in FOUR DAYS WITHOUT COPAIBA, SANDAL OIL or any internal medicines, which being powerful irritants to the kidneys and other vital organs, ruin the whole system. Rs. 1-8 Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co. Meadows Street, FORT, Oriental Bank Buildings.

MANURE.—Patent Phosphatic Manure at Re. 1 per lb. Nice for roses. Genuine Guano at As. 6 per lb. PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay.

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NEW and 2nd HAND CARRIAGES in stock. Repairs promptly executed under experienced masistries. Painting and Varnishing, a speciality. M. C. FERNANDES & Co., Coach Builders 837, Girgaum Rd., Kennedy Bridge, Bombay.

FRESH STOCK of Bulbs of Hyacinths, Tulips, Daffodils, Crocus, Ixias, etc., just unpacked. Apply J. HORMUSJI & Co., 52, Medows Street, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

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INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :
EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
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EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905
ISSUED FOR.....£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,300,000
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ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
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ESTABLISHED 1848.
RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders.

ASSETS EXCEED, 14 Crores of Rupees.
PREMIUM INCOME, 2 Crores of Rupees
A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable. Apply
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Established 1874.
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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
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No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.
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LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass Ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences Oils and Colourings from well-known Eng Manufacturers, Sulphuric other acids, also Carbonic Acid Gas.
REFINED
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sweeter than SUGAR.
And every article connected with Aerated waters factory ; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate prices from
OURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co.,
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VALUABLE LADIES JEWELLERY, set with Brilliants, Sapphires and other Precious Stones. For particulars, etc., apply
F. D. FURDONJI,
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WANTED

AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER, EUROPEAN, having a second class Boiler certificate, for employment in the Asiatic Petroleum Company's Bulk Oil Depot, Bombay. Apply by letter only, with copies of certificates to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

INDIAN COFFEE FOR HOME.

THE U. C. G. COMPANY will DELIVER FREE by Post at any address in the United Kingdom :—

	Excluding duty.	Including duty.
Six 1-lb. tins Red Label (Pure Coffee) for...	Rs. 7- 2	Rs. 8- 2
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Six 1-lb. tins Blue Label (French Coffee) for...	Rs. 6-13	Rs. 7-13

Remittances must accompany order.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL, dated 9th June, 1906.

"I am now drinking the Coffee (powder) you sent home (England) in 1904, and I could not wish for anything better. It is infinitely superior to what is selling here at 1s. 6d. per lb. Fresh Roasted and ground."

For Samples, Wholesale and Retail Indian Rates please apply to
THE SECRETARY and MANAGER.
THE UNITED COFFEE GROWERS' Co: Ltd.,
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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

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HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

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FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

GIBBONS & Co., House, Land & Estate Agents, Register kept of Houses Apartments and Offices to let in all parts of India.

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Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 411 & 412
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

SECURITIES—
2½ per cent. Consols ... 86 3/8 = + 1/8
2½ per cent. Rentes ... 95 1-2 = unchanged
2½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan ... 103 1/2 = "
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ... 64 1/2 = "
SILVER—
Spot in London ... 33 = + 1/16
2 months' hence ... 33 13/16 = + 1/16
Spot in New York ... 71 1/2 = + 1/8
EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ... 25'30 = + 3 1/2
Berlin cheques ... 20'33 1-2 = — 1-2
New York Demand ... 4'85 5/8 = 1/8
DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ... 6 = "
3 months' sight Bank Bills ... 6 pr. ct. = unchanged
6 months' sight Bank Bills ... 5 1/4 = "
4 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ... 6 1/2 = "
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ... 6 1/2 = "
INTEREST—
Day to day loans ... 5 1/4 = "
7 day market loans ... 5 1/2 = "
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.

Extra Council Bills allotments Bills on Calcutta Rs. 5,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

Transfers Calcutta Rs. 5,00,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.
do Bombay Rs. 300,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.
do Madras Rs. 300,000 at 1s. 43-32d.

SUGAR—
German granulated double bags c. f. India 11/6 Nov.-Dec. sellers quiet.
RAPESEED—
Brown 55 + 1-2 Nov.-Dec. sellers.
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 45 7 8 + 3/8 Nov-Dec. done.
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 11/16 — 1/16.
TIN LIVERPOOL—
Cotton Market closed ... moderate business
East Indian ... dull
Manchester ... quiet
Total Sales ... 8,000
Spot ... 5-64 + 13
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 1-4
Sold on speculation and for Export ... 800
Imports ... 42,000
Futures close ... quiet

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5-21	5-22	5-22
plus 1	plus 1	plus 1
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May
5-20	5-21	5-21
plus 1	plus 1	plus 1
May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
5-24	5-26	5-28
plus 1	plus 1	plus 1

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 83,000
Do. last year ... 102,000
Exports to Great Britain ... 1,000
Do. do. Continent ... 2,3000
IN NEW YORK—
Spot ... 10-40
Futures, month of Dec. ... 9-74
Do. month of March ... 9-93

* Declined early owing to bearish influence movement and advanced later through buying encouraged by firmness New Orleans.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ... 9 3/4
Futures, month of Dec ... 9-82
Do. month of Jan ... 9-87
Tone at close ... steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 13 November.

Cotton	5,428 bales.
Wheat	9,804 cwts.
Linseed	6,213 "
Rape, Bai and Mustard	3,191 "
Gingellyseed	31,696 "
Poppyseed	542 "
Cumbidnuts	280 "
Castorseed	1,128 "
Rice	14,772 "
Jowarbullocks	2,782 "
Cottonseed	15,978 "
Mowraseed	1,362 "
Gram	796 "
Joowar	6,159 "
Maize	164 "

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed ... Moderate business.
Surats ... dull
Good Browngurgo ... "
The Manchester Market has been ... quiet
2 1/2 per cent Consols ... 86 3/8
3 per cent. Rentes ... 95 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan ... 103 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers ... 64 1/2
Star Silver ... .

The sum of about £103,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The cotton markets in Liverpool and America are fluctuating considerably under the influence of speculative manipulation. Locally our market remains quiet but steady with only a very small forward business passing, as orders now coming to hand are considerably below the parity of current rates. There is a moderate demand for ready lots of new cotton.

The oilseeds markets are firm with a good demand from shippers for ready and forward deliveries.

Sterling exchange is firm at our quotations. Rupee Paper is weak and declining.

The shares bazaar closes as under.

Petits	Rs.	3,550
Davids	"	435
Khangaon Press	"	1040
Volkart Press	"	380

EXCHANGE.—Tone Firm.

Bank T. T.		1s. 4 1/16d.
Bank Demand		1s. 4 1/8.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.		1s. 4 13/32d.
Do. 6 do do.		1s. 4 5/8.
French Francs 3 m/s sight D A		172
Marcks 3 do. do.		140 1/2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight		168
Shanghai 30 do. do.		230
Japan 30 do. do.		150

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	97-4
1st Settlement, 30th November	97-4

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	19th Oct.	6	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	12th Sept.	5	do,
Bank of Bengal do.	11th Oct.	6	do,
Bank of Madras do.	18th Sept.	5	do,

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone. Firm.

Ready	Rs.	7-11-0
Forward Dec.	Rs.	8-1-6
April-May	Rs.	7-9-6

Rapeseed.—Tone. firm.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	Rs.	9-2-0
Do. Forward April-May	Rs.	7-8-0
" Yellow Cawnpore Forward	Rs.	8-0-0
" Yellow Guzerat Ready	Rs.	9-11-0
Do. Forward April-May	Rs.	8-0-0

Poppyseed.—Tone. Firm.

Ready	Rs.	9-12-0
Forward April-May	Rs.	8-7-6

Castorseed.—Tone. Firm.

Ready	Rs.	44-8-0
Forward April-May	Rs.	36-8-0

Gingellyseed.—Tone firm.

Howree Khandesh	Rs.	50-0
15 per cent. Mixed	Rs.	46-8
25 " "	Rs.	45-8
50 " "	Rs.	44-8
Black Kutnee	Rs.	42-0

Wheat.—Tone. Quiet.

Delhi White April-May	Rs.	4-10

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

	Fine.	F-G	Goods.	Delivery.
Bengal, H G (Ry terms)	182	179	..	25 Jan.
Dengals M G (Ry terms)	195	185	..	25 Nov.
Do. (M.-G.)	191	187	..	25 Jan.
Oomrawatee (description) M G	210	204	..	do
Khandeish (M.G)	206	199	..	do
Jalgaum (M.G)	208	201	..	do
Khandwa (M.G.)	..	207	..	do
Khangaum, fair staple (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
Karunja do (M.G.)	211	205	..	do
Akola do (M.G.)				
Yeotmal (M. G.)	224	218	..	do
Dharamgaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	222	216	..	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M.G.)	226	220	..	do
Broach (M.G.)	255	240	25	Mar.
Muttia (M. G.)	207	201	..	25 Jan.
S. Punjabs	192	183	..	25 Nov
Do.	191	183	..	25 Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ... strong.
Estimated sales ... 8,000 bales.
Imports ... 28,000 "

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5-37	5-36	5-36
plus. 13	plus. 13	plus. 13
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5-39	5-42	5-44
plus. 13	plus. 14	plus. 13
May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
5-47	5-49	5-51
plus. 13	plus. 13	plus. 13

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 14.

Freights.—Our market continues quiet with little of no enquiry. Wheat shippers report the up-country markets difficult to buy in, and the European demand for Indian qualities seems dull. The amount of tonnage taken up during the week has been small, but owners decline to reduce rates. Engagements.—Mr. Wilson line Hull steamship "Aleppo" late December, three thousand tons at 14s. The Charters steamship "Monkseaton" for Malmo at 16s. 6d. Steamship "City of Bombay," November-December, Antwerp and London, at 14s. 6d.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

HART-POOLE.—November 14, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, Henry Eustace Hart, son of John H E Hart, Esq., of the Public Works Department, India (Retired), to Hilda Isabel, daughter of T Hewitt Poole, Esq., D.A., R.E., of 53, St Lawrence Road Cluntarf, Dublin, and granddaughter of the late Reverand J H Jellett, DD, FRS, Piorost of Trinity College, Dublin.

DEATH.

BATLIBOI.—November 14, Bai Awabai, wife of Mr Framji Jamsetji Batliboi and mother of Ratanji Jehangir and Ardeshir Framji Batliboi and sister of the late Mr K M Shroff and Curseiji M Shroff, at her residence, Forlett Street, Tardeo. Funeral takes place this morning at 8-30 (S. T.) Deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and relatives.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MACRAE.—November 7, at Lahore the wife of Marshall Macrae of a daughter.

COBB.—November 9, at Meerut, the wife of William Hey Cobb, C S, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MAIN—DUNCAN.—November 10, at St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev Geo J Chree, B C Main, Meleng Tea Estate, Assam, to Lizzie, daughter of the late Duncan, "The Bungalow," Lenzie, Glasgow.

WALKER—LAW.—November 10, at Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev G J Chree, B D, assisted by the Rev William Thomson, MA, William James, eldest son of the late William Walker, of Dundee, to Alice, eldest daughter of J C Law, Esq, of Dundee.

DEATH.

COGGIN.—November 8, at Asansol, Ellen Elizabeth, darely beloved wife of W G Coggin, Chief clerk, D T Supdt's Office, Asansol.

CADDY.—November 11, at 2-2, Harington Street, Calcutta Jessie Florence, the infant daughter of Arnold and Edith Caddey aged five months.

FRANKLIN.—November 8, at Dehrion-Sone, of heart failure, Edith Mary, wife of E H Franklin, R I R, late "The Queens".

TENNIGKEIT.—November 8, at Ghazipur, U P, at the residence of his grandfather, Waldemar (Waldie, the dearly loved eldest child of the Rev and Mrs G Tennigkeit of Monsufferpore, aged 8 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 7 m.; Sun sets, 5h. 22m.; High water 10-4m., 10-53a.; Low water, 4-4m., 4-12a.
Municipal Corpopation, 3 p. m. (B. T.)

THE ALL-INDIA HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the members of the Association was held on the 11th instant at the Police Hospital, Byculla, when the several contemporary papers were read and discussed. Mr. Bhavaniprasad was 'At Home' with the members.

THE SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.—The annual general meeting of this Association, (established in 1902 for the purpose of helping the poor and deserving students of the Gond Saraswat Brahman Community) was held in the Aryan Education Society's Saraswati Hall in Girgaum, on Sunday last. Mr. V. Y. Manjrekar of the Oriental Agency Co., Ltd., presided, Mr. G. M. Thenge, B.A., the Hon. Secretary of the Association, presented the fifth annual report, which showed that the year under report was one of remarkable progress. Five life-members, each paying Rs. 100, were enrolled during the year, and one of them, Mr. S. N. Pandit, Bar.-at-Law, Rajkot, presented from time to time gifts amounting to Rs. 800. The number of ordinary members also increased from 130 to 228 and the total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 2,808-4-9. The number of students taken up during the year was 12, of whom 3 were college-students, 7 High and Middle School students and 2 students in the Sir J. J. School of Art and the V. J. Technical Institute, respectively. Sardar Annasaheb Mantri of Islampur, who was present at the meeting was highly pleased with the work of the Association and announced his intention of becoming a life-member. Revised rules were next discussed, but owing to the late hour the meeting had to be adjourned till next Sunday.

ARRIVAL OF AN AMERICAN YACHT.

THE American Yacht "Alcedo," of 574 tons under the command of Captain S. C. Loveland, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Philadelphia, which Port she left on the 27th June and called at Gibraltar, Port Said, and Aden en route. The Yacht is owned by Mr. Geo. W. C. Drexel, who is on board; Besides there are on board, Mrs. Druxel, Mr. S. S. Beddle, Dr. C. C. Sharpe, Miss Harris, M. Drexel Paul, and Mr. Grey. Mr. Drexel is on a pleasure trip round the world. He will leave Bombay in a few days and visit the principalities. The yacht will remain in port for about two weeks and then proceed to Calcutta, where Mrs. Drexel and party will join the vessel, and then visit Rangoon and places, thence proceeds to Singapore, and the Far East. The yacht has two masts, and one funnel and is painted white, and has a complement of 45 crew all told. Her length is 274 feet, breadth 31 feet 6 inches, and depth 16 feet. She has anchored opposite the Customs House.

H. H. THE RANA OF POREBUNDER.

H. H. The Rana of Porebunder arrived from Kathiawar yesterday evening by the Ahmedabad mail train, and alighted at the Grant Road station. His Highness was accompanied by his A. D. C. and his Huzur Assistant, and a retinue of about 100 followers. He drove away to the late Mr. Justice Tyebji's bunglow in Malabar Hill, where he will reside during his stay in Bombay.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s Mail steamer "Oriental," which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Adams, Mr
Adam, Miss
Adams, Mr P J C
Adams Lady
Blackett, Miss
Caulkin, Miss N
Dawson, Mr H W
Humphries, Miss
Houseman, Mr Mrs and Infant
Madge, Miss J L
Morrison, Miss
Parkes, Mr J R
Paisley, Mrs C D and child
Pocock, Lt H D
Shaw, Mr J
Stevens, Mrs and Miss
Todd, Miss
Witt, Mrs G A and Miss
Whittle, Mr B A

FROM MARSEILLES.

Anthony, Mrs G
Bannatyne, Lt
Begbee, Mr L B
Banks, Mr A
Baker, Mr J W and Mrs
Chantler, Capt W and Mrs
Claridge, Mr G
Darley, Mr B D O
Davison, Mr A
Francilin, Mr
Gordon, Mr & V D
Hulbert, Mr T E
Hull, Mr J W and Mrs
Hall, Miss
Howell, Mr H W
Inglis, Lt J
Murray, Major W and Mrs
Metta, Mr V N
Pike, Major M J W
Parker, Mrs G A
Pritchard, Mr J W
Robertson, Lt C A
Robson, Mr W and Mrs
Robinson, Mr J N
Sheepshanks, Mr R
Sevenoaks, Mr P L
Tatum, Capt R
Travers, Dr
Weight, Mr F A
Yorke, Mr A J

FROM BRINDISI.

Bell, Mr A M
Nickols, Maj N T
Wells, Mr
Pedley, Mr S F

FROM PORTSAID.

For CALCUTTA.

FOR KARACHI.

Bannatyne, Mr N C
Cleeve, Mrs
Castello, Mrs and J
Fowler, Maj F J
McSmith, Miss
Roberts, Lt W H
Rock, Miss W
Zassin Hyam, Mr L

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panchwady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	0	11
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	1	0	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, Jacob Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tadeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	13
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	13
Total	2	0	92
Total plague deaths to date	133,931		
Same date last year	Nil	2	89

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

In the High Court, appellate side, His Lordship the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell disposed of a suit which has an important bearing on the question of jurisdiction. The original plaintiff (the appellant) in this case was one Dayaram Jagjivan and the Defendants (Respondents) were Govardandass Dayaram and others. Mr. D. V. Pilgaonkar appeared for the appellant, the respondents being represented by Mr. P. L. Shingne. This is an appeal from the order of the 1st class Subordinate Judge, Thana, whereby he directed the plaint to be returned to the plaintiff for presentation to the proper Court in as much as the lands in question were not of the value of Rs. 5,000 and therefore his court at Thana had no jurisdiction to try the suit.

The plaintiff sued the three defendants for the relief herein set forth. Defendant No. 1 had got a decree in the Bombay Small Causes Court against the Bombay firm of Moti Jagjivan and Co., for a certain sum. In execution of that decree which was transferred to the second class Sub-Judge's Court at Dahanu the said Defendant caused the lands in question to be attached. They are situate at Kaundu near Kalgaon in the Taluka of Umbergaon within the jurisdiction of the said second class Sub-Judge' court.

The plaint was stamped with a Court fee of Rs. 10 and the value of the claim stated therein is Rs. 130. The plaintiff's claim is to be restored to possession and that as the value of the land is more than Rs. 5,000 the suit is brought in the said Court at Thana,

The reliefs sought by the plaintiff are thus summarised in the judgment of the Lower Appellate Court,

(a) That it be declared that the plaint property is Sadavart property.

(b) That the plaintiff has become its owner from the date of the purchase.

(c) That defendant No. 3 should be declared not entitled to possession.

No copy or translation of the plaint has been furnished to His Lordships who protested against the High Court being asked to decide on a question when proper materials are not placed before the Judges. Issues, and 2 were the only ones decided (1) whether the plaint is not properly valued (2) whether the High Court has jurisdiction to try this suit.

It was assumed in the argument before his Lordship that consequential relief was not claimed Mr. Shingne for the defendants expressly stated that he would assume that. In the opinion of His Lordship that assumption is wrong (Ram Prasad versus Sukh Dai, Ahmed Mirza Saheb versus Thomas) In these cases it would be seen that an ad valorem duty as prescribed by schedule I of the Court Fees Act of 1870 was payable on the plaint.

It has no doubt been held that the valuation of suits for the purpose of jurisdiction is perfectly distinct from their valuation for the fiscal purpose of Court Fees and therefore Court Fee Acts which are fiscal enactments are not to be resorted to for constructing enactments which fix the valuation of suits for the purpose of determining jurisdiction (Bayachand Nemchand versus Hemchund Dharachund A suit for a declaration with consequential) relief falls under para IV (c) of Section 7 of the Court Fees Act, and so it is a suit "other than" those referred to in paras 5, 6, 9 and 10 of that section. Again the words in section 8 of the Suits Valuation Act "as determinable" are important; Determinable by whom? Surely by the Court who has to try the case. For whether or not a suit has been properly valued is a preliminary question which ought to be disposed of before the case goes to trial (Joytra Dasse versus Mahomed Mobarak).

As regard the cases cited in Boidya Nath versus Makhanlal, I. L. R., 17 Calcutta 680, the following passage is applicable to this case. "The Court-Fees Act (Section 7 clause 4) provides that for the purpose of determining the amount of court-fee payable, the value of certain classes of suits should be taken to be the amount at which the Plaintiff values the relief sought. But we do not think the legislature ever intended to leave it to the Plaintiff to choose the Court in which he should bring his suit for possession or partition of property by assigning an arbitrary value to the subject matter of the suit," The present case does not come within any of the classes of cases in which the court fee valuation and valuation for purposes of Jurisdiction are declared to be identical. The correct rule to follow is as observed by Garth, C, J, in Kirty Churn Mitter versus Anant Nath Deb, that for purposes of Jurisdiction in partition suits, the value of the property in suit must be the criterion.

The Plantiff has not assailed the conclusion of fact come to by the first class Subordinate Judge at Thana. His Lordship therefore confirmed the order of the lower appellate Court and dismissed the appeal with costs.

LOW CONDITION OF MAHOMEDANS.

A Charge of Defamation.

YESTERDAY, in the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton heard an appeal preferred by Abdool Vadood Hammad from a decision of Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate who, on the 6th September last, convicted the appellant on a charge of defamation and sentenced him to simple imprisonment for a month and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default to suffer further imprisonment for one month. Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Branson, and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the appellant, and the Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, with Mr. Rustom Wadia instructed by Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the respondent.

It appears that about two years ago, a pamphlet, named Namoozaj, was published in Bombay by the Pesh Imam of the Minarawalla Mosque. It deplored the low condition in which the Mahomedans had fallen, as compared with other communities in India, and exhorted the Mahomedans to wake up. In reply to the pamphlet, the complainant Kazi Ismail *bin* Kazi Goolamali Mehri, a Moulvi of Bombay, published a pamphlet, called Izhar-ul-Huk. In May last, the appellant published another pamphlet called Al-Haku-a-Haku, which was a reply to the complainant Kazi Mehri's pamphlet, in which the appellant pointed out certain passages in Namoozaj which the complainant had misquoted and mistranslated, and expressed his own opinion thereon and with respect to some other matters. In June last, the complainant lodged a complaint against the appellant and two others, charging them with having printed, published, and circulated defamatory allegation in the appellant's pamphlet Al-Haku-a-Haku. Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, found appellant guilty and sentenced him as mentioned above.

Mr. Lowndes, on behalf of the appellant, argued that the Magistrate erred in holding that the passages complained against were defamatory. The lower court had drawn unwarranted inferences from the said passages; and it had erred in not accepting the interpretations put by the appellant's expert witness, Moulvi Rushid, on those passages. The Magistrate had erred in accepting the interpretations of the complainant's expert witnesses Badrudin Coor and Kazi Chilmai, though he found that Badrudin Coor's translations were highly spiced, and though Kazi Chilmai admitted in cross examination that he was unable to translate a single passage or any part thereof, even with the help of an English or Hindustani dictionary. It was urged that the Magistrate erred on not allowing the appellant to cross-examine the complainant and his witness Kazi Mahomedali Moorgay on certain points to test their credit. It was contended that the sentence awarded was excessive under the circumstances of the case, especially having regard to the fact that after the prosecution was closed on the Magistrate expressing an opinion that this was pre-eminently a case for settlement between the parties, the appellant, through his counsel at once assured the complainant that he had no intention of defaming him that all he had done was fair comment; and that if the complainant thought that the appellant had exceeded the bounds of fair comment he was ready to withdraw all such passages as were complained of and offered to him a full and unconditional apology and to make any reasonable amends; and also having regard to the fact that the complainant himself expressed his willingness to settle the case. An adjournment was granted by the Magistrate for that purpose, but on the case being called on again the complainant said that he could not settle, as there were other people who were against the settlement.

The details of the matter were heard during the day Mr. Scott supported the conviction; and further hearing was adjourned.

MAGISTRATE AND MUKHTEAR.

Curious Swadeshi Case.

At the Calcutta High Court on Monday, before Justices Mitter and Holmwood, counsel moved on behalf of Basanta Kumar Gupta, a mukhtear practising in the criminal courts af Serosepur, in the Backergunge district, for a rule upon the District Magistrate of Backergunge to show cause why the case now pending against the petitioner before the Subdivisional Magistrate of Perozepur should not be transferred to some other Court.

Counsel said the facts of the case were that on the 17th October last, one Semru Khan made a report to the Superintendent of Perosepur Jail to the effect that on the 29th *Assin* when he went to study Persian in the shop of one Habiz Khan, one Basanta Sil, a mukhtear, together with a number of schoolboy's and babus came there and attempted to tie a *rakhi* (a redthread) on his wrist in connection with the Swadeshi movement, and on his refusing to wear it the mukhtear abused him in filthy language. As the Superintendent could not take any cognizance of the matter he forwarded the report to the Subdivisional Magistrate of Perozepur who directed the complainant to appear before him on the 12th October. On that day the complainant appeared before the Magistrate and lodged a formal complaint against the petitioner, alleging that the schoolboys had assaulted, and struck him with lathis and that the petitioner had abused him in vile language. The Magistrate issued summons against the petitioner and fixed the 29th October for the hearing of the case. On the 29th the petitioner applied for leave to appear by a mukhtear on the ground that any had a large criminal practice in several courts it would prejudice him and his clients greatly if he were obliged to attend in person. The application was refused. The petitioner then applied for time to move the higher authorities for a transfer of the case, but the Magistrate intimated that he would not grant any time unless an application was made under Section 526 Cr. P. Code to move the High Court. The petitioner then made an application under Section 526 and the case was adjourned.

The grounds on which a transfer was sought were that in May last the Subdivisional Magistrate instituted proceedings against the petitioner and several others under the Legal Practitioner's Act and in that case the High Court quashed the proceedings and characterized the Magistrate's conduct as "not only unauthorised but in defiance of the actions of his superiors and grossely improper"; that there is a higher class English official at Parozepur, the Magistrate being the Secretary of the Comittee of Management of the School and the petitioner a member of the Committee and that at a meeting of the School Committee the secretary was dismissed and a new secretary appointed: that the old secretray having refused to make over the cash, papers and documents belonging to the school to the new secretary, the petitioner and several others instituted a suit against the sub divisional Officer in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Barisal, and that under the circumstances the petitioner apprehended he would not get a fair trial before he Magistrate in question.

Their lordships granted a rule and directed that pending the hearing of the rule all further proceedings bestayed.

POLICE COURT.

WRONGFULLY DETAINING A BARRISTER.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Kursandas Chubildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Ram Sarup, a Purdeshi coachman was charged with wrongfully detaining Mr. Mahomed Jinnah, Barrister-at-law, on the 10th instant. Mr. Jinnahi and Mr. Bahadurji, barrister, were at Punchgani during the October vocation of the High Court, and accused was in the employ of Mr. Jinnah as a coachman. One day he happened to be disobedient to Mr. Bahadurji and thereupon Mr. Jinnah rebuked him. Accused became insolent and left the service. He demanded his wages but was refused. He was however paid three rupees to be able to come to Bombay. On the 10th instant when Mr. Jinnah as usual was driving along the Cooperage from his bungalow to the Court House the accused came up and held the horse by the reins. He stopped the cab and demanded his wages from Mr. Jinnah. He detained Mr. Jinnah for 20 minutes. The accused was given in charge of the police. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

OBSTRUCTION IN PUBLIC THOROUGHFARES.

An Honorary Magistrate's Finding.

YESTERDAY, before the Bench of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates at Girgaum, about twenty women were placed on the charge of causing obstruction in a public street. Dr. M. R. Setna, one of the Magistrates, who sat at the Bench, remarked that the Bombay Police did not generally exert so much in bringing before the Courts the real offenders who caused obstruction one way or the other, as in the case of those poor hawkers before the Court who after all tried to eke out a miserable existence. The Police should not only haul up the vendors but also the purchasers of articles placed on the road. There were streets in Bombay, which were impassable and were at times overcrowded by pedestrians who would, under no circumstances, walk on the sides of the street, no matter whether there was a footpath or not. Thus they were also the real obstructionists and as such they should be brought in Courts to take their trials. Dr. Setna further remarked that in many instances handcartwallas were surrounded by people who caused obstruction to the traffic, while the hand-cart drivers alone were placed before the Bench, which was not fair. The accused women were convicted and each was fined annas four.

ILLICIT IMPORTATION OF OPIUM.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr Cursondas Chubildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. McMullen, Chief Inspector of Opium, charged Hazarkhana and Mirali, two young Mogul women, with illicit importation of opium. The Opium Department had received information that opium was imported into Bombay through female passengers, who concealed the drug upon their person. Mr. McMullen thereupon employed some women to examine famale-passengers and search their person. The accused women, who came from Bunder Abbas, yesterday, were searched, when two and two-and-a-half tolas of opium were found upon their person respectively. The woman pleaded that they were opium-eaters and had brought the opium for their personal use. They were unaware of the law in Bombay regarding possession and importation of opium. The Magistrate fined the first accused Rs. 25 and the second Rs 50. The drug was confiscated.

ALLEGED INFRINGMENT OF TRADE-MARK.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Yesterday afternoon before Mr. A. H. S. Acton, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case was heard in which Messrs. Graham and Co., agents for Gossage's bar-soap, charged Tapidas Sanghvi, with using a false trade-mark; selling and exposing for sale goods marked with a counterfeit trade-mark; namely, soap manufactured by Gossage and Co., and known in the Bombay Bazar as "Phool Chhap" soap. Mr. T. J. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen appeared for the prosecution. Mr. F. Sorabji Talcyarkhan, instructed by Mr. Balubhoy T. Desai, appeared for the defence. The case for the prosecution was that the soap sold by the accused was likely to mislead buyers into the belief that they were purchasing Gossage's soap instead of an inferior imitation or other manufacture. For the defence, it was contended that there was no infringement of Gossage's "Phool Chhap" or other trade-mark. Evidence was recorded, and the further hearing was adjourned.

MR. SKRINE AND PARTITION.

MR. Skrine, late of the Indian Civil serivce, writes in a private letter to the *Rein and Raput* :—

"I am not a thick and thin partisan of the Partition As I said, in the *Pall Mell Gazette*, the disruption was too drastic, and Bengal should not have lost the districts west of the Brahmaputra. Moreover, I dislike the methods employed in bringing it about which seem to me be better suited to the meridian of St. Petersburg than that of Calcutta. But all sensible folk will accept accomplished facts, and strive to made the best of the situation. A measure of mere administrative importace should not be magnified into a national concern. Moreover, Englishmen and Bengalis cannot do without each other, Bengal is, and always has been, the mainstay of British-Indian Finance; and its denizens need the strong right arm of England to protect them against the foes who hate and envy their riches. If the *patriots* dream took shape, they would speedily, be eaten up by the more warlike races."

Lord Minto has been irreverently compared to "King Log" who succeeded "King Stork." I have not met him for 27 years, but believe him to be a fine type of a British gentleman—not a 'poseur' or a prig, but one fitted to steer the ship of State in the stormy seas she is hovering."

PRESENTATION TO PARSEE SWIMMERS.

Their Ambition to Try the Channel.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar, last night, presided at the inaugural dinner of the members of the Victoria Swimming Bath, at the Allbless Baug. An opportunity was taken on the occasion to present gold medals set with diamonds to Messrs. Dady and Framroze Golwalla, proprietors of the bath, in recognition of their recent water feat of continuous swimming for ten hours without food or drink, in November last year.

About five-hundred native swimmers were present at the presentation ceremony among whom were: Mr. Jehangier B. Petit, Dr. H. M. Mansina, Mr. Pherooz H. Dastur, Mr. K. R. Cama, Mr. G. B. Murzban, Ervad Jivanji Jamsetji Mody, Dr. Sorab K. Nariman, Dr. Jehangier J. Cursetji, Dr. Dinshaw B. Master, Mr. Jamsetji A. Dalal, Mr. Rustomji B. Jeejeebhoy, Dr. M. R. Sethna, Mr. Bomanji B. Patel, Mr. F.S. Talyarkhan, Mr. Shapurji B. Katrak, Mr. Rustum Pestonji Jehangier, Mr. R. D. Sethna, Mr. Hormusji Dadabhai, Mr. Rustomji Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Sorabji C. Dhondi, Mr. Pestonji Jamaspji Paddhah, &c.

Mr. Jeejeebhoy Edulji Mody a member of the bath, said that the feat, performed by Messrs Golwalla, was a record feat and that they were certainly worthy of the appreciation, and the members could not have done better than make this presentation. He then requested Mr. Justice Davar to present the medals to Messrs. Golwalla brothers on behalf of the Members of the bath.

The medals are specially designed by Messrs Barton and Co. of Bangalore, and are specimens of really good works of art.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, in presenting the medals to Messrs. Golwalla Brothers said :—

We have met here to-day the invitation of the past and present members of the Victoria Swimming Baths to do the honour to their masters, the Proprietors of those Baths. When I was asked to assist at to-night's function I was much amused at the proposal as my experience of swimming and my acquaintance with salt water did not go beyond the bath rooms of the P. and O. steamers. However, on the principle that the man who knows least of a subject is best qualified to speak on it, I was asked to be present amongst you this evening and it affords me great pleasure to assist at to-night's function for we are honouring to-night two every deserving members of the Parsi community. I do not propose to inflict a long speech on you but on an occasion like this it would be fitting to recall to our minds the enterprise of the Golwalla Brothers which has culminated in your assembling here this evening to mark your sense of appreciation of their labours. Many years ago they started a small Swimming Bath of sweet water somewhere at Girgaum. They are men who excel in all manly exercises and in sport but swimming seems to have had peculiar formation for them. They knew the great difference between swimming in sweet water within circumscribed limits and swimming in a spacious bath of salt water where the water could be changed every day. They are not rich men but to the lasting credit of the Brothers it must be recorded that out of their modest means they expended a sum of Rs. 48,000, in building and equipping the Victoria Bath on the foreshore opposite the Bandstand. The foundation-stone of the baths was laid and the opening ceremony performed by one whose sympathy and good will towards everything deserving of support and encouragement are well known to all of us, I mean our present Chief Justice Sir Lawrence Jenkins. Since the opening of the baths over 6,000 people, men, boys and little girls have received training at the hands of the masters and have learned the art of swimming—among the people of the Golwala Brothers have been distinguished men of Bombay—although the Baths are open to everyone who care to avail himself of the services of the teachers, the Baths are mainly used and patronised by the Parsis. Now, gentlemen, a Parsi has always struck me as a peculiarly constituted creature amongst all the different nations in India. In a gathering mainly, if not wholly, composed of Parsis it would never do to enter upon a dissertation of the enterprise or prowess of Parsis, but I may be permitted to refer to one characteristic of his. In everything he takes to once he commences his great desire is excel himself in that particular occupation or enterprise

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUHURSDAY, NOV. 15, 1906.

THE LATEST WORD ON PLAGUE.

THE special number of "The Journal of Hygiene" recording the results of experiments carried out by expert bacteriologists selected for this particular work, although written for scientists by scientists, contains much that cannot fail to be of interest to the public at large. In the introduction the authors are careful to inform the reader that the present work must be considered only as an interim report. Alluding to the connection between plague and rats they say: "The publication of the final conclusions of the Commission on these subjects must be necessarily delayed, since observations are in some instances being carried on continuously throughout a complete period of twelve months, and will occupy a considerable time." They promise that similar reports will be published from time to time. In Part I. is treated the immediate connection between plague and rats and the transmission of the disease from the rats to man, and the opinion of many scientists is quoted that "from an epidemicological point of view one must regard plague as essentially a rat-disease in which human beings may participate." We have indeed participated freely. From the most recent observations it has been demonstrated that a "human outbreak of plague is preceded by the extensive development of an epizootic of plague amongst the rats." The German Plague Commission in 1899, although they found the plague bacillus in fleas taken from plague-infected rats, did not regard the bites of fleas as a probable means of transmission of the disease. The various species of fleas receive due consideration, and we are told that it was found by Simond "that 14 out of 16 fleas taken from rats bit men, and some lived for several weeks upon an exclusively human diet." Dr. Liston in 1905 proved that "rat fleas can always be found in infected houses: these fleas will take to an animal which is not their normal host. Some of these fleas have been shown to be infected with large numbers of plague germs in their stomach, and these germs, far from being destroyed by the digestive juices of the stomach, seemed to be multiplying and in a healthy state.

Part II. deals with the subject of transference of plague from rat to rat, and in section A. describes the experiments made to demonstrate that the disease may be so transferred by proximity without actual contact in the presence of fleas. A lucid description of the method employed in these experiments, together with an illustration of the apparatus used is given, showing that every precaution is taken against possible accident, and detailed tables are given of the results of the experiments. The authors say: "The rats which were employed throughout were supplied to us by the Health Department of the Municipality of Bombay. They were caught in the gullies and houses in the city and sent daily to the Laboratory. Before being used they were segregated for some time so as to ensure that they were not already plague-infected at the commencement of the experiment." The results of these experiments are given in tabular form, and show that of 19 healthy rats exposed to flea contamination, 18 died in periods varying from two to 20 days and the survivor killed on the 22nd day, was found to be plague infected. The report states: "On 30 occasions has a healthy rat contracted plague in sequence to living in the neighbourhood of a plague-infected rat under circumstances which prevented the healthy rat coming in contact with either the body or excreta of the plague-infected rat. In all cases a fairly abundant supply of fleas was present, these could pass freely between the two rats, and, except for aerial contagia, formed the only apparent means of communication between the animals. The presumption is that plague was transferred from the sick to the healthy rat by the agency of the fleas." In the next experiment fleas collected from rats dead of plague were transferred to healthy English white rats. "In eight out of 13 (61 per cent.) completed experiments, the rats which received the fleas died of plague, while in five instances they remained healthy." Twenty-five experiments in which fleas were transferred from Bombay rats, dead of septicæmic plague to healthy Bombay rats, resulted in the death of 13 out of 25, or 52 per cent., or as the authors say: "If an allowance is made here . . . for 43 per cent. of the Bombay rats being immune to plague the percentage of positive results is raised to 87 per cent." In summarising this part of the report they write:—"In twenty-one experiments out of thirty-eight (55 per cent.) healthy rats living in flea-proof cages have contracted plague in sequence to receiving fleas collected from rats dead or dying of septicæmia plague in another cage. The possibility of the rat flea *(P. cheopis)* carrying plague from one rat to another is therefore demonstrated directly."

Part III. deals with the experimental production of epidemics among guinea-pigs which were carried out in a number of small godowns specially constructed for the purpose, and which are fully described in the work under review. These experiments go to prove that healthy guinea-pigs and others plague-infected may live in close contact under conditions where access of fleas is prevented without the former contracting the disease, provided also that the animals under observation were not allowed to devour the bodies of their dead comrades. One experiment may here be quoted in the authors' words: "On the 25th November, 1905, 42 guinea-pigs were placed in No. 2 godown. These animals were allowed to run free in the godown. On the same day 10 guinea-pigs were added which have been inoculated subcutaneously with a virulent culture of *B. pestis* (plague bacilli.) These inoculated animals were also allowed to to run free. By the 1st December all the inoculated guinea-pigs had died of plague. After an animal had died the body was allowed to remain in the godown for about 25 hours. A death among the inoculated animals took place on the 2nd December and by the 11th December, that is to say in 17 days, not a single guinea-pig was left alive, the cause of death being in every instance acute plague. From the last two animals 400 fleas were recovered, 326 from one, which was moribund, and 74 from the other, which had already died." Again we are told that on 16th December five guinea-pigs which had been inoculated with plague were placed in one of the godowns. "In four days, that is by 19th December, these five animals had succumbed to acute plague. On the 20th December, there were placed in this godown 26 healthy guinea-pigs. These animals were allowed to run free. An epizootic of plague of the most rapid description at once broke out amongst these healthy animals, the first dying on the 25th December and the last on the 1st January. 115 fleas were taken from the last five animals when moribund." Further experiments are described in which (Series B.) the transference of fleas from guinea-pigs dying from plague started an epidemic in an uninfected godown, which by the introduction of fresh fleas was maintained, and in Series C. demonstrating that when an epidemic has occurred amongst guinea-pigs the contagion still remains in the place, and is effective in proportion as the test animals are accessible to, and found to be infested with, fleas. The next series, D, show that fleas removed from infected guinea-pigs, and isolated in test-tubes, can convey plague to healthy animals on which they are allowed to feed. Further experiments lead to the following conclusions:—"1. Close contact of plague-infected animals with healthy animals, if fleas are excluded, does not give rise to an epizootic among the latter. 2: Close contact of young, even when suckled by plague-infected mothers, did not give the disease to the former. 3. If fleas are present, then the epizootic, once started, spreads from animal to animal, the rate of progress being in direct proportion to the number of fleas present. 4. An epizootic of plague may start without direct contact of healthy animal and infected animal. 5. The rat flea can convey plague from rat to rat. 6. Infection can take place without any contact with contaminated soil. 7. Aerial infection is excluded. Thus, guinea-pigs suspended in a cage two feet above the ground did not contract the disease, while in the same godown those animals allowed to run about and those placed two inches above the floor became infected." Experiments conducted in plague-striken houses we shall refer to hereafter.

ENGLAND AND MOROCCO. His Majesty's Navy has a habit of making its movements without reference to outside opinion, and therefore it is easy to understand the surmise that the sudden departure of the Atlantic fleet from Gibraltar meant a demonstration at Tangier. This is followed by an immediate denial which may or may not be worth the cost of cabling. It is however probably correct, for though England naturally looks at affairs in Morocco with a stern eye, there has been no definite indication as yet that France is unable to cope with the existing trouble. As a matter of fact France is fully prepared for anything that may happen and as General Liautey is in command of the district which borders on Tafilet their intelligence is probably of the best, for the General is an officer of considerable experience and is well acquainted with Moroccan ways and methods. Paris, outwardly, contemplates nothing more serious than possibly a few raids. Actually there have been extensive preparations for more serious events. But for the present it seems that much of the agitation on the other side of the frontier is due to the growing impression among the tribes that they are to be exploited. They are convinced that the mineral wealth of certain districts is coveted by the French. For the present, at any rate, France is most unlikely to draw upon herself such a hornet's nest as any sign of prospecting would mean, in fact the utmost tact is being shown in the endeavours to restore order along the Frontier. The most serious rumours are that a strenuous agitation for a Holy War is in progress among the tribes, and this, if true, makes the situation far more serious. This has been frequently predicted before but there has never been any justification. Undoubtedly however, there is a strong anti-foreign feeling at present and it may be that there will yet be discovered the connecting links between the various Mahomedan risings along the Mediterannean. For the present we are to believe that the British fleet is ignorant of any serious move in affairs. The fleet has set out on its prescribed cruise, but that may quite reasonably take it in the direction of Morocco.

THE FATE OF NEWFOUNDLAND. NEWFOUNDLAND seems to find nothing good in the *modus vivendi* which has been arranged and one writer even goes so far as to say that it has been sacrificed on the altar of Anglo-American friendship or diplomatic expediency. The most objectionable feature, it is felt, is that it makes the American position better than it was before, while nothing is given in return. Under the treaty of 1818 the Americans had the right to take herring as well as every other fish on the West coast of Newfoundland and hitherto they have always complied with the local fishery laws. Even last year when the voluntary concessions were cancelled the Americans did not attempt to use purse seines, but contented themselves with gill nets. Their method of retaliation was to endeavour to persuade Newfoundland fishermen to go outside the three-mile limit. They did not succeed very well, for they only loaded forty-six vessels as against seventy-two in 1904, and when they found that the Legislature had passed a law forbidding the local men to join the foreign vessels they demanded that the use of purse seines should be allowed. The *modus vivendi* not only concedes this but suspends the prohibitory labour law so that Newfoundland has been beaten by the help of the Mother Country while endeavouring to protect herself. It is absurd for the Imperial authorities to assert that the Colony's Government was obstinate, and would not consent to any compromise. The fact seems to be that the Imperial Government supported the Colony's contentions up to within a few weeks ago, and then suddenly abandoned them, negotiating this indefensible compact rather than face the risk which a steadfast adherence to its own and the Colony's case would imply. The American writers on the subject admit that England uphold the principle of Newfoundland having the right to forbid her men to go outside the three-mile limit to ship aboard American vessels, of her right to prevent Americans from advertising for men in the Newfoundland papers, and of her right to prevent her traders from selling fishery gear and other necessaries to the American fisherfolk. All of these positions have now been abandoned in turn, and the Imperial authorities have allowed the Americans to enjoy these concessions, as well as the right to use purse seines, while on the other hand the Americans concede the purely nominal points that they will pay light dues, report at the Custom houses, and refrain from fishing on Sundays.

IMPROVING THE 'MOORGHI.' THE Indian fowl is such a miserable specimen of its race that enthusiasm over its future is rare. If one's cook is to be believed its chief occupation is the laying of stale eggs while the high place it holds in the dak bungalow menu is known to every one. Yet enthusiasm is the keynote of the work of Mr. H. E. Abbott, the owner and Editor of our contemporary, "*The Indian Fowl Fanciers' Gardeners', and Farmers' Journal.*" Mr. Abbott's desire is to popularise fowl-keeping in India and he sees rightly that this can only be done by improving the breed. There would seem to be no alternative in this to importing good stock fowls from home, and the Government of India is urged to do this, including the birds in the work of some of the many experimental farms which are in existence. Mr. Abbott contends that the supply of the indigenous 'moorghi' is giving out. Therefore the fancier who keeps good stock should find his industry all the more profitable. That is but common sense, but Government does not see how fowl-keeping is to be made a profitable undertaking and the replies to appeals for help in promoting the industry are far from encouraging. One official frankly states that he tried importing good fowls twenty years ago and failed in his endeavours, his assumption being that where he failed success must be impossible for others. That is the basis of the whole of the Government orders on the subject. Mr. Abbott, however, has not given up hope, for the Viceroy was instrumental in establishing several stations for poultry culture in Canada. Only Government can doubt that there is an enormous field open for the improvement of fowls in India. The modern bird is supposed to have sprung from Indian jungle fowl but while the English bird has been improved by selection and proper care, the Indian bird has been allowed to sink to the status of the pariah. Mr. Abbott may be looking far ahead when he prophecies that the supply of fowls will run out, but his arguments admit of no contradiction when he asserts that it is essential to take steps to improve the breed here and to popularize the industry of fowl-rearing in India, and he deserves all success in his efforts to move the very immobile body whose official help he deems imperative.

THE EDUCATION BILL. MR. AUGUSTINE BIRRELL is no longer proud of his bantling the Education Bill. The Lords have mutilated it beyond recognition and it is now "a sheer impossibility." Liberal Government must become "an imposition and a sham unless the constitution is changed." And thus the first note is sounded of a fresh attack upon the House of Lords. Their action may bring about another General Election, in which the Education Bill and the future of the Upper House will be the only two planks in the platform. Many schemes of reforming the House of Lords have been put forth, but none of them could by any stretch of the imagination be described as feasible. But it may be that out of Mr. Birrell's discomfiture a scheme which such of the Lords as devote themselves to the legislative work of the nation would themselves welcome. There are few Peers who do not regard some measure of reform as desirable.

The Eastern Bengal and Assam Legislative Council meets at Decca next Tuesday.

SOME enterprising capitalists and journalists in Mandalay are contemplating founding a new daily newspaper there.

Mr. Mollison, Inspector-General of Agriculture, has been granted the extension of leave for three months up to the middle of February.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Imperator," from Trieste, left Aden on the morning of the 14th instant and is due here on the 19th instant at 10 A. M.

There was another excited debate at the Calcutta Corporation meeting on Tuesday over rule 12 of the new rules for business, relating to the closure.

Mr. Samuel Smith, who is coming out to India this cold weather, has wired his acceptance of the presidentship of the third All India Temperence Conference to be held at Calcutta in Christmas week.

The Government of India has sanctioned the appointment of a special officer for service in the trigonometrical branch of the Survey of India. The officer will be appointed in England under contract with the Secretary of State for India.

His Highness Maha Rao Shri Khengarji Savai Bahadur, K. C. I. E., Maha Rao of Cutch accompanied by Prince Karansinghji, Dewan Saheb and Colonel Abbott arrived in Bombay yesterday by the B. I. S. N. Co's steamer "Lhasa," from his capital and landed at the Victoria Dock where a large number of His Highness subjects were present at the Dock to meet him.

ABOUT 500 people paid two shillings each to witness the marriage at Winsted, Connecticut, of George Bagha and Elizabeth Hallock. Before the service there was a debate on matrimony between three married and three unmarried people. As the bridal couple entered the spectators sang: "Oh! I'm glad I'm ready, with the wedding garments on."

THIS is the season of brides, says a Calcutta paper. They are arriving by the half dozen, and the Custom House is reaping a fine harvest from the happy ladies. The ecclesiastical designation of brides-elect is, by the way, rather quaint. In one church at least, in proclaiming the banns the Minister's formula was "So and So, spinster now on the high seas" "Spinster on the high seas" is a decidedly picturesque phrase.

A PARIS woman, who was arrested for picking pockets, and who pretended to speak an unknown language, betrayed herself in her sleep. When brought before the magistrate she was interrogated by Turkish, Russian, Polish, and Hungarian interpreters, but none could understand her, although one believed she spoke a little known dialect of Persia. The magistrate was not convinced, and ordered her to be kept in the prison infirmary under strict surveillance. In her sleep the woman talked fluent French, with the true Parisian accent.

CHITTAGONG is evidently determined on making a strenuous effort to prove itself worthy of the position of commercial capital of the new Province. We understand that a scheme for the supply of electricity to the town is now receiving the attention of the Government. The Electrical Engineer of the Province was recently deputed by the Government to visit the Barhat rapids on the Karnafuli river, some 26 miles above Rangamutti, to enquire into the water power available. The District Officer of the Chittagong Hill Tracts originally suggested that the Barhat rapids might be made available for a power supply station, and expert opinion has now endorsed his judgment. The scheme for conveying power from Barhat to Chittagong is said to be quite feasible, the distance being about sixty miles. It is calculated that there is sufficient power available to completely equip the station and provide electrical energy for work at the jetties. The matter is a most important one and if the scheme should materialise Chittagong, with a plentiful supply of power, will advance considerably as a modern town. The need for a sufficient supply of electricity to meet the growing needs of the town, both domestic and commercial, is imperative, and the scheme that is now being considered seems practical and capable of great development.

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OUR SHORT STORY.

THE REFORM CAMPAIGN IN MERRIWEATHER COUNTY,

BY
MAX ADELER
(*Author of "Out of the Hurly-Burly," &c.*)

"So Moriarty came. He was a big ruffian who towered above me in my parlour and looked down upon me, making me feel smaller than I really am. I have tried not to hate that man. He addressed me as 'sonny' and almost the first question he asked me was if I was 'fly.' I hardly knew how to talk to a man of that kind; I had never met one before, but as he sat there looking at me with a kind of pitying smile, I was so much embarassed that just for the sake of saying something, I mentioned that Mrs. Latimer had recalled an incident in the life of Cincinatus as having some resemblance to my embarkation in the campaign for reform. What do you think he answered? 'Reform nit.' Extraordinary wasn't it?

"Moriarty, however, went on to say that McWhirr told him I was a slush-and-mushman with a mud-head and no sand in my holder, 'but I can see at a glance,' he said, 'that you're one of us. I'd know you anywhere's for a sundowner. What we're going to do is to give the Regulars hot-stuff by the ladle-fell, and when I get at 'em you take notice that you'll hear 'em gurgle; mark me!'

"I interrupted him to say that if he had any suggestions to make for my personal line of action, I was willing to hear them. But he replied to the effect that my best hold was to give him plenty of dough and then go off by myself and saw wood. I never could understand slang, so, even when he asked me if I had any long green, in my clothes, his design was not clear to me. But at last he made it plain that he wanted money and I gathered that he wished to use it for corrupt purposes. I told him flatly that I would not give him a dollar.

"Then the ruffian became enraged and shook his fist at me and said I was a sawduster and ought to go and play dolls with real baby clothes, instead of trying to play politics.

"I ordered him to quit the house, but he jumped at me so that I was compelled to retreat behind the sofa. He roared out that he knew I was a defaulter at the bank and he had the written confession of my pal, and then he said 'You'll do time, young feller, before I quit you! You'll hear yourself sizzle on the iron bars. I'll jot you down in my diary,' he said. You know how helpless a small man is with a gigantic brigand like this and so I slipped from the shelter of the sofa and ran upstairs, leaving the parlour at the mercy of the scoundrel. As I passed through the doorway I heard him say that I was a snoozer.

"I was really afraid the fellow would plot some harm to me or to my family; and I told McWhirr so when I saw him in the morning; but McWhirr looked gloomy and said that if my nomination papers hadn't been filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth he would insist upon my getting off the ticket before I offended, with my strange conduct, any other of the devoted adherents of the cause. However, said McWhirr, we just have to make the best of a bad job: and then he said that if I couldn't do anything for the cause myself, perhaps some of my friends could, and would I ask some of the young men in my Bible Classs to attend a mass meeting of the Regulars in Maginnis Hall and sit on the front benches and howl down the speakers. 'Every little helps,' he said.

"Mrs. Latimer, in reflecting upon this really indecent suggestion, said she never before fully realized the wickedness of politics.

"On the following Tuesday afternoon the express man dumped upon my front-porch a box of strange appearance. It was made of wood, with strips of muslin glued along the edges, and with a bit of string hanging from a hole in the lid. I was not expecting anything to come to me by express and while I stood there looking at the box thus strangely prepared, I wondered what it could be.

"When Mrs. Latimer came out she reminded me of the threats made by Moriarty and said she was sure it was an infernal machine. An instant later she darted into the hall, bolted the door, with queer thoughtlessness of the peril in which she left her husband, and flew upstairs, where she buried herself in the bed-clothes. I forgave her freely, for I felt that she was unnerved. Nor could I blame her for having fear, for Moriarty was capable of anything and I had heard McWhirr himself say that if you can assassinate a candidate it sometimes helps the cause, for you get rid of a man you don't want and you make votes by fastening the crime on the enemy. 'The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church, McWhirr said to me with his own lips, in speaking of just such a case out in Arizona.

"As a matter of philosophy this no doubt is perfectly sound, but I am an unaspiring man, with no longings for the honours of martyrdom and besides, I have a wife and children with not a dollar of insurance on my life and my house was burdened with a small mortgage.

"I had an impulse to fly down the street leaving the box lying there, but that seemed cowardly. Suppose it should be exploded by clockwork, blowing Mrs. Latimer to atoms and reducing the house to splinters and the mortgage to waste-paper? The thought was intolerable. Upon consideration I walked around to the back of the house and got the garden-house. Fastening it to the spigot, I turned a stream of water upon the wicked-looking box, determined to saturate it until the explosives should be made harmless.

"While I was engaged in this work our policeman Barker, came by and I called him in. When I had explained to him the nature of my fears respecting the box, he looked grave and said:

"'Very likely, Mr. Latimer. It looks like an infernal machine, don't it? The Regulars are blin' mad at you and there's no knowin' what they'll do.'"

"'I think the best thing to do,' I said, 'would be for the police authorities to investigate it. Suppose you take it down to the station house?'"

"Barker walked around the box four or five times, looking closely at it, and then he said he thought he heard wheels going around inside. I was sure he was mistaken. Then he proposed that we should touch a match to the end of the string and run. This seemed to me to be mere madness. Barker said he wasn't afraid of the thing, but if he carried it would wet his uniform and that was against the regulations. I proposed a wheelbarrow, but he asked me if I didn't know that to jolt dynamite would be to blow us both into eternity. Finally he said that if the job was worth seventy-five cents to me and I would take care of the orphans if there should be an explosion, he thought he knew a man who would take the risks of carrying it off. I gave him the money and promised to look after any children who should be deprived of their parent by an accident to the box and then I urged him to go and find the man at once. Barker put the silver in his pocket, walked around the box twice more, then picked it up and, holding it away from him, walked rapidly to the station house.

"I called Mrs. Latimer and we stood upon the porch, waiting to hear the explosion. In twenty minutes Barker returned with sunshine upon his face and handed me a wet letter the ink upon which had run in such a manner that I could read the contents with difficulty. It was from the Corresponding Secretary of the Woman's Rights Assosiation of Happy Hollow, saying that the Society, recognizing the fact that my candidacy was a tribute to, as my election would be a victory for, the cause of Woman Suffrage, begged me to accept, with its warmest congratulations, the eight pounds of caramels sent in the box with this letter.

"As I folded the latter, Mrs. Latimer, whose fears of course had been completely removed, asked Policeman Barker where the caramels were. 'Sp'iled, mam. Sp'iled by Mr. Latimer squirtin' the hose on 'em.' But, in truth, I noticed chocolate-stains about the corners of Barker's mouth and he had a guilty look wholly foreign to his usually honest and open countenance.

"Unfortunately the news of this incident got about and created much amusement, and McWhirr, with the air of a man from whose soul Hope has for ever fled, said that if he didn't know positively I was a square man he would actually believe the Regulars had bribed me to work against the Reform ticket. Despair was in every tone of his voice and he said the Colonel was publicly using language about me that was not fit to print.

"But there is no use in prolonging the narrative of the events of the campaign. Election day came and passed, and all the candidates on the Reform ticket were defeated but the Colonel and me. The Colonel had 1457 majority, and I was elected by four votes.

"The result seemed to me strange. McWhirr explained that the Colonel had done the biggest job in 'trading' that he ever heard of. But my election was a serious matter. He said I was the last man he ever should have suspected of doing crooked work. I asked him what he meant. He answered that he thought I hadn't wanted the office, and why I should take such chances of criminal prosecution for a place that was worth only three hundred dollars a year, and I to find my own horse and buggy, was beyond him. The fraudulent voting had been awful. The Colonel had declared he never saw anything like it even in his experience. 'Queer,' said McWhirr, 'how a man always goes so far in his first step from the paths of rectitude. There's trouble ahead for you, Latimer. You know I told you politics was a dangerous thing to fool with.'

"When the Colonel sent for me, I went down to his headquarters at the Eagle Hotel. He had with him the defeated Regular candidate for Sheriff. he Colonel had just made this man his first deputy.

"'My plans,' said the Colonel, 'slipped a cog, somehow or other. I had laid it out to beat you. You voted for yourself, of course, but some of your friends must have done lively work. I hear queer stories about your Bible Class.'

"I asked him to explain himself, and then he said he had been conducting a reform campaign and had to be careful. He was willing to pass this thing of mine by unless the opposition took it into the courts. But Dixon, the Regular Chairman, was furious and it might be necessary to throw him a victim.

"He said he would see Dixon.

"This was on Wednesday. On Thursday Moriarty and seven other ruffians, most of them from Susanville, were arrested for repeating. In the Magistrate's office they all swore they were members of Latimer's Bible Class and that I had hired them to do the work. Moriarty said that I first made the proposition after the lesson on the preceding Sunday and that he was so much shocked that he completely lost his presence of mind.

"You know how news of that kind flies about in a small town! My pastor called the same evening and after speaking with deep feeling about the demoralizing influences of greed for office and about the awful example to my children, he said to me, 'Go away somewhere, dear friend, and try to live down your past.'

"The fat German who played the saxophone also came to the kitchen door and urged me to return to Germany. He said he knew his father would forgive the four dollars; he would write to him about it; and he would ask his father to give me lessons on the saxophone so that I could join a German band and begin my life over again.

"Mrs. Latimer, whose distress was of the most dreadful character, insisted that I should take legal advice and so I called in Major Wilson.

"The Major, after examining the case, said he considered the situation grave. 'Whichever way you look at it,' urged he, 'you must lose. If you make an unsuccessful defence against the charge that you instigated your Bible Class to stuff the ballot-boxes with fraudulent votes (and I don't see how you can overthrow the testimony of Moriarty) you go to prison. If you prove that you are not guilty, you will have to accept the office to which you were elected or go to prison. The law gives you no option. If you accept the office you give up a 2,500 dollars place for a 300 dollars place, and you are ruined man. Your mortgage will be fore-closed in three days. So there you are. It is a bad job. I don't think I ever handled a tougher problem than how to keep you from incarceration or from financial ruin.'

"He said he hated to suggest separation from my family but, as my friend as well as my counsel, he inclined to believe the easiest solution of the difficulty was for me to get away quietly in the night and to some distant clime, where I was not known, to try to struggle to my feet again.

"I asked him if he didn't think this was pretty hard for a man whose sole motive for appearing in public life, was that which had animated Cincinnatus, namely, a desire to serve his fellow countrymen?

"But the Major said the cases were different times had changed; Cincinnatus, in his view, was rather a shady character anyhow, and even supposing him to have been all right, things nowadays didn't work like they used to. The Major said he had no money to lend, but if I was short of travelling expenses he would take my house off my hands for spot cash, which he could borrow.

"I had better act quickly because as he came up the street he heard that the directors of the bank had experts at work on my books, looking up evidence of a possible shortage: and the President told him yesterday that, no matter what the examination showed, they were determined to sever my connection with the bank, because it was unsafe for a financial institution to have an employee concerning whom such ugly rumours were in circulation.

"And so here I am, down in this remote Maxican mining town, keeping books for the Turalura Silver Mining Company, my reputation blasted, my home broken up, and I am exile from my native land. Not that I care so much for exile, for the Republic is lost beyond hope, The Colonel and McWhirr will kill it if nobody else does. I shall try to be happy here and to keep out of politics. But I do wish you would look up a matter for me. What *are* the exact facts, anyway, about Cincinnatus?"

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H. H. THE RAO OF KUTCH.

H.H. Maha Rao Shri Khengarjee, Savai Bahadur, G. C. I. E., Maha Rao of Kutch, arrived in Bombay, yesterday morning, by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer, "Lhasa," and landed at the Victoria Dock. His Highness is accompanied by the Political Agent, Koomar Shri Kalubs, His Highness's brother, Dewan Chunilal Sarabhai, Private Secretary Mr. Hirabhai Manibhai Jasbhai, and Dr. Bhikajee Jivanjee Damania. Mr. Tansukhram Mansukhram, the Bombay Agent of the Rao, Mr. Runchodbhai Oodyaram and others went on board the steamer to escort His Highness. A large number of His Highness's subjects, resident in Bombay, were present in the Dock to accord him a hearty reception, among them being Messrs. Bhoopatrai Tricumjee, Fazalbhoy Joomabhai Laljee, Keshavlal Raghunathdas Bhuta, Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy Laljee, Kanyalal Runchorbhai, Maganlal Dalpatram Kharkhar, Ghellabhai Lilladhur, Varras Allidina Visram, Kamadia Hajibhoy Nuzarali, Rahimjee Nelkha Bedin, Canjibhoy Hallee, Salehmahomed Nathu, Oosman Jamal, Soomar Sewjee, Mowjeebhoy Hirjee, Morarjee Canjee Matani, Joomabhoy Shariff, Hirjibhai Ghellabhoy, Sowjeebhoy Nathu, etc. As the Rao approached them, those present raised shouts, of "khama, khama," indication of their joy and esteem. His Highness was decorated with garlands of flowers after he had taken his seat at the bunder, and after receiving the salutation of those present, drove in H. H. the Aga Khan's carriage, drawn by four horses with outriders, to the bungalow of Mr. Fazalbhoy Joomabhoy Laljee, Warden Road, where he will temporarily reside.

SAILANA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SAILANA, C.I., NOVEMBER 12.

Two days ago the Chiefs of Central India arrived at the Indore Residency Camp to attend the Daly College Committee Meeting. The Council opens its sittings to-day under the presidency of the Honourable Major Daly, C.S.I., the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. Their Highnesses the Maharaja Sindia of Gwalior, the Nawab Sahib of Jaora, the

GOVERNMENT DEFEATED.

LAND TENURE BILL.

Unionist Papers Jubilant.

AUSTRALIA AND THE NEW HEBRIDES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14.

The Unionist papers are jubilant over the Opposition defeating the Government's attempt to force through the Land Tenure Bill, and criticise the absence of Ministers at an all night sitting.

THE NEW HEBRIDES CONVENTION.

Full Papers to be Published.

LONDON, NOVEMBER. 13.

The House of Commons resumed the debate at 2-45 p. m. to-day.

Mr. Winston Churchill replying to a question regarding the New Hebrides Convention said the Imperial Government had sent a despatch to the Government of Australia and when it reached Australia he would lay the papers before the House containing the fullest explanation and justification of the Government's position.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

"A Sheer Impossibility."

ANOTHER THREAT TO THE LORDS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14.

Mr. Birrell speaking at Bristol said the Education Bill as altered by the Lords is a sheer impossibility and he hoped that on the report stage the Lords would recognise they had gone too far, if they did not the Liberal Administration was an imposture and a sham unless the Constitution was changed.

THE RESIGNATION OF SIR B. FULLER

Official Papers Published.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

The papers relating to the resignation of Sir Bampfylde Fuller will be published to-night. It is stated at the India Office that they will be published simultaneously in India.

NO NEWS IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 14.

Nothing is known by the Government of India at present, regarding the publication, in India, of the papers regarding the resignation of Sir Bamfylde Fuller.

[TROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SLAVERY ON THE ZANZIBAR COAST.

Early Abolition Promised.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

Lord Elgin is communicating with Sir E. Grey and the local authorities with a view to the early abolition of the legal status of slavery on the Zanzibar Coast.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN FOOTBALLERS.

Scotland Scores a Goal.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

The South Africans have beaten South Scotland by 32 to 5. This is the first goal scored against them.

THE WOODVILLE DISASTER.

Terrible Scenes.

OFFICIALS MOBBED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

The Woodville Railway disaster was due to the signalman's blunder. On the arrival of the injured at Chicago station, an angry scene took place, anxious friends and relatives attacking the officials.

THE BOMB OUTRAGE AT ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

The man who threw the bomb at the Mayor Rembot at St. Petersburg is brother of the student who was hanged.

THE NEW WAR OFFICE.

Opened on Tuesday.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14.

The New War Office at Whitehall was opened yesterday.

THE CHIEF CONSTABLE OF LONDON.

Reported Appointment of an Indian Official.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

The *Evening Standard* says that Colonel Edwards, Assistant Adjutant-General in Northern India, has been appointed Chief Constable of the Metropolitan Police.

[Colonel Edwards is essentially an Anglo-Indian, for, a son of Mr. William Edwards, late of the Bengal Civil Service, he was born at Naini Tal in 1862. Colonel Edwards is therefore a comparatively young man, though he has filled his life with hard work. Entering the army through the militia in 1883 he was appointed to the 1st Dragoon Guards, subsequently being transferred to the fifth Battalion and becoming Lieutenant-Colonel in 1900 and Colonel in 1905. He was mentioned in despatches while serving in Hazara in 1888 and has commanded the Imperial Light Horse and "A" Division of the South African Constabulary. For his work he was mentioned in despatches during the late war and received the Queen's medal and four clasps and the King's medal and two clasps while he was given the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and created a C. B. He was Military Secretary to Lord Curzon from May, last year, to November when he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General of the Northern Command.

India is a happy hunting-ground when there are vacancies in the Metropolitan Police. Colonel Sir Edward Bradford who retired in 1903 had a long and distinguished career in Central India which his successor Colonel Henry is a retired Indian Civilian from the Bengal side.]

THE CAPE RAIDERS.

POLICE FIGHT WITH FERREIRA.

Two More Bands Appear.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14.

A detachment of Police had half an hour's fight with Ferreira's raiders fourteen miles East of Upington. The raiders retreated into the bush.

Two more bands have entered Cape Colony.

THE MOROCCO IMBROGLIO.

British Fleet's Movements.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

It is officially stated that there is no question of the Atlantic Fleet making a demonstration at Morocco. The Fleet is merely going for its prescribed cruise.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S REGIME.

His Policy towards the Church.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14.

The extreme Radicals have violently attacked M. Clemenceau's milder temporizing policy towards the Church.

The Chamber of Deputies passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 416 against 163.

KING HAAKON IN ENGLAND.

A Garter Chapter at Windsor.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14.

A Chapter of the Garter was held at Windsor to-day in great state when King Haakon was invested.

TURKEY AND PERSIA.

Trouble at Kerbela.

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY PROPOSED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14.

Owing to the disturbances at Kerbela the Persian Ambassador has proposed to the Porte the appointment of a Turco-Persian Commission of enquiry.

THE JAPANESE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

State Law Unconstitutional.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14.

Secretary Metcalf being interviewed said he was of opinion that the Treaty with Japan guaranteed Japanese children the right of education on an equal footing with favoured nations. The Federal Courts would therefore declare the State Law unconstitutional.

THE AMIR'S VISIT.

Question of Funds Settled.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 14.

It is probable that the Calcutta Light Horse will send a squadron to Agra during the Amir's visit.

The Amir has decided to draw twenty lakhs of his accumulated subsidy to meet the expenses of his forthcoming Indian tour, and the Peshawar Treasury has been authorized to hand this amount to his Agent.

THE MILITARY SUPPLY MEMBER.

Visit to Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 14.

The Hon'ble Major-General C. H. Scott, C.B., R.A., Military Supply Member of the Council of the Governor-General in India and Mr. W. S Meyer, C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, who came from Simla, via Bombay, were the guests of Sir Arthur Lawly at Government House, Guindy. They left yesterday evening for Coonoor.

BOYCOTT'S TRIUMPH.

Another Sentence Revised.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 14.

Monohun Lal, who was convicted by the Calcutta Presidency Magistrate and sentenced to one month's imprisonment for snatching away a piece of foreign-made longcloth from another Bengalee, had appealed to the High Court which has set aside the sentence of imprisonment and fined him Rs. 25.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

Death of a European Lady.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 14.

I regret to announce that Mrs Plimer, wife of the manager of Messrs, Phillips and Co, Ld., died of plague last night. She developed the disease only on Monday morning. This is the most melancholy case among the European cases since the outbreak of plague as the epidemic both in the City and Cantonment was beginning to die out.

FIERCE STREET FIGHT.

Kabulis Rout Calcutta Police.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 14.

There was a fierce fight yesterday afternoon in Harrison Road between some hundreds of Kabulis and the local police. The Kabulis are in the habit of blocking the footpath by packages of their goods. Yesterday the police insisted that these should be removed and this led to an altercation and then to a free fight with lathies in which the police were routed. Assistance had then to be sent from the head office consisting of European Police and a large contingent of natives, but the Kabulis maintained their defiant attitude and only dispersed on the Deputy Commissioner intervening through some Kabuli leaders.

The general feeling here is that the Calcutta Police are too weak and that amicable settlements of this sort only make lawless men bolder.

THE CALCUTTA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 14.

In connection with the Calcutta Industrial Exhibition, a shed, 150 feet long, has been reserved for the educational exhibition promoted by the Bengal Department of Public Instruction. Various descriptions of manufacturing processes will be shown besides, both by private manufacturers and by Government.

THE VICEROY IN KASHMIR

ANOTHER GOOD BEAR SHOOT.

Return to Rawalpindi Commences.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

THE VICEROY'S CAMP KAHUTA, NOV. 14.

Yesterday morning the Viceroy and party started off at an early hour for their second day's bear shooting. The morning broke gloriously fine, the air being cold and crisp when the party, full of hopes of good sport, left camp with about seven miles to go to reach the machans, the first two along the banks of the river Poonch and the last five up a mountainous path until they reached their destination about 2000 feet above the Camp they had left. The machans were placed along a crest line in a thick forest of chestnuts and medlars and as one sat in one's machan it was easy to imagine oneself in England on a fine autumn day.

At 1 p. m. the first bugle sounded as the signal that the guns were in their places and for the first wing of beaters to advance. Except for the tapping of the wood-pecker and the rustle of falling leaves absolute silence now reigned; but at about 1-45 the first shot was fired and soon after the bugles for the other wings to advance were sounded. Gradually the four thousand beaters closed in on the guns, driving an immense tract of country in front of them, but the beat was a complicated one and its success depended greatly on the simultaneous concentration of the different wings. Unfortunately this failed and a gap occurred through which most of the game escaped; but the result of the beat was five bear and four pig, of which Lady Minto was successful in killing 2 bear and 2 pig and the Viceroy 1 bear.

I was unfortunate in underestimating the number of bears killed on the previous day, for when they all came in it was found that 31 bear, and not 27, had been killed.

To-day the party move back to Aliabad Camp and the Viceroy will gradually make his way back to his train at Rawalpindi.

MOTORING IN MADRAS.

Bill Introduced in Council.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 14.

At yesterday's Council meeting the Hon'ble Mr. Murray Hammick introduced a Bill to regulate the use of motor-vehicles in the Madras Presidency and moved that the Bill be read. The Hon'ble Member explained the scope of the bill which having been read was referred, on the motion of Mr. Hammick, seconded by Mr. Stokes, to a Select Committee comprised of the following members: Mr. Lynn, the Rajah of Kollenmode, Mr. F. J. Wilson, the Advocate General, and the mover.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Forbes then introduced a Bill to provide for the levy of enhanced taxation in hill municipalities in order to obtain better control over the buildings therein and certain other purposes. He moved that the bill be read and made a short speech explaining the scope of the bill as set forth in the statement of objects and reasons. Mr. Hammick seconded the motion. The Bill, on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes, seconded by the Hon'ble the Advocate General, was referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Hammick, the Honble Mr. K. R Gururswami Iyer, the Advocate-General, the Hon'ble Mr. Hodgson and the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes.

The Council was then adjourned *sine die*.

ROBBED BY HIS SERVANT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 14.

Dr. Scrogge, the Resident Physician of the Bengal Nagpur Railway, was robbed, on the 9th instant, of several currency notes and costly jewellery by a servant during his temporary absence from his house. The thief has been arrested and all the things recovered.

THE CALCUTTA THEISTIC CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 14.

The preparations in connection with the coming Theistic conference to be held in Calcutta in December, have made considerable progress. Mr. R. Venkatratnam Naidu, Principal of the Cocanada College, has been nominated President and a Reception Committee has been formed to make all the necessary arrangements.

CALCUTTA PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

The Proposed Removal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 14.

In a resolution published in the Calcutta *Gazette* this morning, on the proposed removal of the Presidency College to a better site in the suburbs, Sir Andrew Fraser says the officers of the Educational department are generally in favour of the removal, while other gentlemen consulted, some were for and others against, the removal.

The approximate estimates of improving the College and transferring to the new site are about 20 lakhs. Before laying any scheme of improvement before the Government of India, Sir Andrew Fraser published the resolution and letters on subject to ascertain the state of public feeling on the subject in Calcutta and the Mofussil.

CEYLON RAILWAY EXTENSION.

Delay Explained.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, NOVEMBER 14.

The Governor in the Legislative Council to-day replying to complaints over the delayed railway extensions said he awaited the decision regarding the Indo-Ceylon connection—now the most urgent extension.

MEDICAL STUDENTS IN THE PUNJAB.

New Scheme Proposed.

CALCUTTA STUDENTS CLIMB DOWN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 14,

The latest idea of the Educational and Medical authorities is the working in conjunction of a Central Hospital for Students residing in Hostels or Boarding houses of various Educational institutions in Lahore. Over a thousand students are in residence at these Hostels, but there are no adequate arrangements for medical relief for them. The Central Hospital which it is proposed to build will enable students to receive proper medical treatment and at a merely nominal cost. Provision will also be made in this Hospital to look after the eyesight, chest measurements, dentition etc, of the Students.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 14.

The Campbell Medical School Students, in a large body, applied for readmission yesterday but were told that each must apply separately, on his own behalf.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

Madras, Congratulations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER. 14.

The following telegrams passed between the Governor of Madras and the Secretary of State for India in connection with His Majesty's birthday:—

From His Excellency the Governor of Madras to the Secretary of State for India, dated 8th November 1906:—

"On behalf of the Government of Madras and the loyal subjects of His Majesty, inhabitiug this Presidency, I beg you will please convey to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor this humble expression of our sincere congratulations on the occasion of his birthday. Our heartfelt wishes are that His Imperial Majesty may enjoy a long and prosperous reign."

From the Secretary of State for India to His Excellency the Governor of Madras, dated the 9th November 1906:—

"His Majesty the King commands that his thanks should be conveyed to you for the loyal sentiments expressed in your telegram of the 8th instant."

EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS.

Reduced Allotment Next Year.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 13.

The amount availabls for capital expenditure on railways next year is likely to be considerably less than the allotment for the current year which was fifteen crores in all inclusive of outlay incurred by companies.

The first charges on this reduced allotment must, as is usual, be for open lines and after them will come the claims of lines under construction which must then be provided for. This will leave comparatively little for new projects The details are now under consideration and cannot be settled for some time to come.

ROYALTIES IN COLOMBO

Arrival of Prince Waldemar and Prince George.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, NOVEMBER 14.

Princes Waldemar of Denmark and Prince George of Greece arrived here yesterday aboard the "Birma" travelling *incognito*. They were unofficially received and proceeded to Kandy to-day and will return to-morrow. They sail on Friday to Siam.

THE SOAP TRUST.

Price of Copra Rapidly Rising.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, NOVEMBER 14.

The price of copra is steadily rising lately owing to the soap combine and to-day touched the biggest record, Rs. 84 per candy.

FALL IN SALT REVENUE.

Increased Consumption.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 14

The gross revenue of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department in the official year 1905-06 fell short of the revenue realised in 1904-05 by rupees 20,15,205 although the quantity of salt which paid full duty during the year was greater by maunds 8,51,113 than in 1904-5. The falling off in revenue was the result of the reduction in duty with effect from the 22nd of March 1905.

CHOLERA IN KASHMIR.

Serious Outbreak.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 14.

News has reached here of a rather serious outbreak of cholera in Kashmir. The Mountain Battery which was brought in for the Viceroy's visit and encamped on the Maidan is infected and has had to be removed. There are also several cases in villages about Srinagar and the residents living in boats near a hamlet opposite the Residency have been advised to move, three cases having occurred there in one day.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE IN THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 14.

A Bajaura correspondent wires "We a felt very sharp shock of earthquake last night at 10.15. The direction was from the magnetic north. Its intensity was such as made it likely to reach Delhi, Lahore, Mussoorie and Simla and was preceeded by great noise.

ACCIDENT AT ARTILLERY PRACTICE CAMP.

Two Men Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 14.

A serious accident occurred last week at the Artillery Practice Camp near Kalka. The Battery was practising rapid firing with blank ammunition when one of the cartridges on being placed in the breach of a gun exploded. It is presumed that this was due to a spark from the previous charge having remained in the bore. A Sergeant had his arm shattered, and one of the men was badly burned on his face, his eyes being severely injured.

"ONLY!"

The Examination Paper Case

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 14.

The case against the two students for attempting to obtain the set of questions papers for the ensuing Matriculation Examination came up before Mr. Clarke, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday. His Worship framed the charges as abetment of theft and abetment of criminal misappropriation, against accused to which both pleaded not guilty and said they only wanted Mr. Plumbe to tell them the questions that had been set for the examination. The case was then adjourned till the 15th instant.

ANOTHER RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN CEYLON.

Ten Passengers Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, NOVEMBER 14.

The whole train on the Northern line was derailed last evening, 104 miles from Colombo, owing to a washaway following the eight inches of rain during the day. None were killed, but ten were injured of the 150 passengers which the authorities consider remarkable, most of the coaches and wagons being telescoped.

(For other Indian Telegrams see page 6.)

IN DAYS OF OLD.

The Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta of 1875.

The following account of a regatta of the Bombay Yacht Club thirty years ago, taken from a paper "The Laccadives and the West Coast" by Allan Hume, published in "Stray Feathers" vol, IV.) will serve to show that rather more interest was taken in events of the kind in days gone by, than now. But it may be hoped that under the Secretaryship of Mr. Needham, and the management of the Sailing Committee future years will be marked by as much enthusiasm as was evinced in 1875:—

"Great was my delight at finding myself during the last days of January 1875 in Bombay, with a cruise along the west coast and a trip to these islands arranged for me.

The "Clyde", an old gun-boat, had been fitted out, after a fashion, for use by the new Indian Marine Survey, and as she had to come round to Calcutta, it was determined that on her way to Cape Comorin she should run through the Laccadives.

The "Clyde" had been declared ready for sea a week previously by the dockyard authorities. I had been telegraphed for from Calcutta to come at once if I meant to go at all, yet more than a week elapsed after my arrival before it was possible to make a start.

February 2nd—This, the day of our start, was a grand gala day for Bombay. The annual regatta was being held and it would have been impossible to see the harbour to greater advantage.

Close abreast of where we were moored was the old stone battlemented castle, occupying with Bombay itself (which stretches away far north and south of it), the western shore of the harbour. Salsette hill, some 1,000 feet in height, bounds it to the North. The hills of Elephanta (glorious in its stupendous cave temple) and of Carija, wall it in eastwards, while to the S. E. and S., the Quoin and other hills completely close in the view. Embosomed in blue and purple hills, fringed everywhere about their bases with green lines of mangroves and palms, the harbour with its wide expanse of blue green, sand-laden water, glittering in the tropical noon-tide's glare, looks like some vast inland lake.

The ships are all dressed with multitudinous rainbow-hued lines of flags. The water is everywhere alive with a heterogenous mass of boats and vessels; group after group of these suddenly spread their wings, and dash off before the free breeze, in quick succession as the starting guns are fired at short intervals. Every boat seems to have its own special and peculiar rig and to have its own private view of how the course may best be run. The numbers of gulls dotted about the water, floating quietly in little parties, their wings well peaked astern, or flapping lazily about, seem scarcely less animated by any common purpose than do the several competitors for the various races that are now being sailed.

Some distance east of us lie the clumsy monitors, the Magdala and Abyssinia in their dirty buff livery, veritable leviathans of the wave, while between them a troop of the tiniest and most fairy-like skiffs sound away on white latteen sails, for all the world like a flock of terns about a couple of dead whales.

The rowing matches have commenced, and party after party of four and six oars, spurt away across our bows, propelled by stalwart European, French, English, and nondescript, arms.

The Daphne gun boat there has contributed some crews, and so has the grey blue French frigate yonder, but the mass of the row boats are furnished by the merchant shipping of every nationality which literally throngs the harbour.

All the while steam launches flaunting the red English flag, or the blue naval reserve are dashing hither and thither, whistling and screaming and then puffing and blowing as if quite exhausted by their exertions.

A man-of war's boat passes under our stern with the rapid clockwork navy stroke. Just ahead a huge lumbering pattimar, with enormous latteen sails, sweeps by us with the steady rush of a Griffon.

A band strikes up on board the starters' vessel, and mellowed by the distance, an old sweet refrain, comes floating across the water to us.

Blue cloudless skies; a glorious cincture of many hued hills; the green glittering water, crowded with boats and ships of every conceivable shape and size and colour; alive with rapid motion, and bustling craft; fluttering flags and sweeping sea birds; lines of white foam along the rocks, and long rows of sparkling crests, where the fresh breeze begins everywhere to furrow the expanse, while it softens and adds a charm and freshness to everything from the golden sunlight to the silver song of home it wafts to us.

Healthful enjoyment seems to irradiate the whole scene, but we cannot quite forget that within gun shot of all this foaming life, in a darkened chamber hanging between life and death lies the master spirit, who for the past quarter of a century, has well and wisely ruled and curbed the turbulent and warlike Nepalese. He was to have sailed for Europe yesterday; the previous evening mounting a borrowed Arab, he was thrown, and still remains insensible. What his fate may be it will be long before we learn, our anchor is up, and we can only live behind us our heartiest and most cordial wishes for his recovery.

(Jung Bahadur, as we long subsequently learned soon recovered sufficiently to leave Bombay, but he abandoned his proposed trip to Europe.)

Our anchor is up, but somehow we are not moving—the screw declines it would appear to revolve. At last, however, we begin to creep ahead very slowly and hesitatingly after nearly an hour's work with crowbars, the engines have consented to move very slowly. Now they stop, now they are encouraged with a few vigorous pokes with a crowbar and go off 100 revolutions of the screw to the minute, for two minutes, and then gradually slacken and slacken, coming to a dead stop in the midst of the most crowded part of the harbour and almost exactly to windward of the Regatta grand stand boat. In vain now are the crow bars plied, the screw is jambed hard and fast, the brilliant beings who carry on the Dockyard operations have it would seem, let an unseasoned block of lignumvitæ, into the stern post for the screw shaft to revolve through, and this block has swelled so that it is doubtful whether we shall ever get the shaft to move again.

Now the "Clyde" is one of the old gun-boats, specially intended for river work, no keel, very shallow draght, very heavily built, a poor sailor off the wind and quite helpless on a wind, going to leeward quite as fast as she forges ahead, so that being admittedly a sailing vessel that won't sail, it will, to say the least, be rather awkward if she also turns out a steamer, that won't steam.

Meanwhile we are drifting, threatening to drift on to a mass of boats crowded with sightseers, nay on to the grandstand itself, and are hopelessly perplexing the numerous racing boats, now just coming in to the winning post. We become aware of remonstrances and reproaches, addressed to us from various quarters in naval phraseology our intellectual capacity is rudely questioned, our optics become the subject of uncharitable denunciations. Our sails are being set, but chains are rusty, blocks stiff, our topsails refuse to be hoisted and hang in bags; the wind too, is too far ahead to suit this slow lubberly old "Crawlin, Camel" and as the uproar around us, indicative of the strong feeling of dissatisfaction which we are unhappily exciting increases momentarily, I feel as if all the light had faded out of the charming vision, on which I had so long feasted my hopes.

At last, when all hope seemed over, and a trial for manslaughter on a large scale seemed to close the entire vista of our future, when an indignant public was compelled to silence by the necessity of providing for their immediate safety and a general save qui peut seemed imminent, off go the engines again suddenly, 16 to the dozen, and off we go at least 4 knots an hour, and though we don't keep that up, we actually, between sails and screw steadily forge ahead at the rate of about 3 knots to the intense mutual relief of ourselves and a much exercised public.

Through this trying scene, our captain, (Staff Commander R. N.) preserved the most imperturable serenity, neither depressed when we threatened destruction to aquatic Bombay, nor unduly exalted when the engines incontinently resumed work—but when we were once fairly out of the crowd a grim smile flickered over his honest features—he seemed to take in the whole of the Clyde, stock and block, with one comprehensive glance, and then as if this was too much for him, he gave vent to his feelings in the one touching remark, "Nice old girl, ain't she?"

Thank heaven! We are at last out opposite the inner light and steering straight for Khundari."

GREAT FIRES IN BOMBAY.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY MILLS GUTTED.

Fifteen Lakhs Damage.

ONE of the most disastrous conflagrations which have befallen cotton mills in Bombay occurred during the early hours of yesterday morning, when a large portion of the Adamjee Peerbhoy Spinning and Manufacturing Company's vast mills at Tardeo were gutted, only the bare walls of several blocks being left standing. The scene in several blocks to-day is one of sheer devastation, the main block of this vast mill (which covers no less than ten acres) being a heap of tiles, scrap-iron, bobbins, and blackened spars, with not a vestige of roof left.

It appears that last night when the night watchman came on duty and relieved the day watchmen at about six o'clock, everything was pefectly safe, and about two thousand men were still at work on the premises. At seven o'clock the mill ceased working, and the workmen departed and the passing of daylight left the will in its wonted stillness at night time. At midnight, however, the night watchman observed smoke issuing from the weft-ring throstle block on the west of the building, where there is a vast quantity of machinery and inflammable material. The flames quickly mounted sky high, and although the block is a two-storied one it was quickly reduced to a mere heap of rubbish in which there is not an anna's worth of salvage.

The night watchman promptly called up the mill fire-brigade who are always on the premises, and the donkey engine was got into action, but the fire only raged the more. By this time vast crowds had collected all round the mill and the rocks rising to a great height behind the mill, the stolid sightseers had as lurid a spectacle before them for two or three hours as the native heart could wish. Meantime intimation of the fire had been sent to Gowalia Tank, and the fire-brigade from that station quickly arrived, and got to work on the flames. The six sons of Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy also arrived shortly after. Fortunately the firemen had no difficulty about water, there being two good sized tanks within the mill compound. With alarming rapidity the flames spread from one portion of the mill to another, and while the weft wing was being reduced the fire seized hold of the main spinning room. This was perhaps as fine a room as could be found in any mill in Bombay, containing a vast quantity of machinery, all of which was quickly destroyed. So complete was the destruction of this huge apartment that within two or three hours not a vestige of roof was left, and the whole of the machinery was utterly wrecked. All the time a strong wind was blowing, and the firemen had a terrible task in trying to get the fire under. but in a short time Mr. Nicholls, Chief of the Bombay Fire Brigade, with Mr. Weston, Head foreman in charge of the Byculla fire brigade, Mr. Retcliff of the Fort Division, Mr. Champ of the Baboolla Fire Brigade Station, Mr. Thompson of Chinchpoogli and Mr. Lainton of the Colaba section were on the scene of the fire, the first to come there being of course Mr Purt from Gowalia tank. Mr W L B Souter, Acting Police Commissioner and Mr R M Phillips, Deputy Police Commissioner, who were also present on the scene got a number of coolies to work on the cloth room, and succeeded in saving a large quantity of cloth stored in those rooms. Amongst the other Police Officers present were Superintendent O'Keeffe, Inspectors Spires, Draper and Guider, besides a number of policemen.

It must be admitted that the efforts of the fire-brigade were distinctly successful, notwithstanding the terrible holocaust which the place now appears. The fire raged with the greatest force in the main spinning room—the huge apartment referred to above. The room was flanked on the north by the carding department and on the south by the weaving department, two oblong rooms containing many thousands of pounds worth of machinary 63 feet by 52 feet in dimensions. The carding department on the north was utterly demolished, but the weaving room on the south was untouched by the fire and the huge array of Butterworth and Nicholsons looms, every one with a dhoti in course of manufacture, stand now unharmed, except that the cotton is rendered useless by water. That this large department should have been saved, considering that the two adjoining blocks were completely gutted, was simply miraculous.

Vast damage was done to the splendid engineering plant. The mighty Musgrave engine, with the huge fly wheels raised to a height of perhaps fifty feet above the ground, and fed by seven Lancashire boilers, soon became covered with falling debris, but it is surmised that when everything is cleared up the engines will be found not to have suffered very severely. The Mill of course generates all its own electricity, and the plant has been severely damaged, the installation being a hopeless wreck. The seven Lancashire boilers were unhurt. Altogether the fire consumed about twelve blocks, consisting of the carding, ring, dyeing, sizing, finishing, warping, and winding departments and the cloth room, and for the moment the 3000 employes are deprived of employment.

The mill is insured with the Commercial Union Assurance Company limited for the sum of Rs. 37,80,000 The probable loss is estimated at Rs. 15,00,000.

FIRE AT DONGRI.

DAMAGE TO THE EXTENT OF RS. 67,400.

EARLY yesterday morning at about three o'clock as the men of the Bombay Fire Brigade were busy at Tardeo, information was given them that another big fire had broken out in the heart of the native town. This was at Dongri Street, a thickly populated thoroughfare where godowns of grain abound. The scene of the fire—in Dongri proper—was a four-storied house, formerly belonging to Mr Ismailjee Shaikh Jevanji, but now the property of the Bombay Improvement Trust. This property was purchased recently by the Trust at a cost of about Rs. 16,300. Many houses standing in the same line of the road have been bought up by the Trust in connection with their Dongri Improvement Scheme. Most of these houses typically represent the streets of towns of secondary importance in Native States, say of Gwalior or Hyderabad. They are low in structure, ill-ventilated and wanting in sanitary arrangements, and built very close together. Practically speaking one brick wall, in no way exceptionally strengthened, answers both the adjacent houses. In a street like this, therefore, the mere word "fire" is dreaded more than plague or famine, because a fire in such localities often means complete devastation of houses and homes and godowns and shops. The fire-brigade when engaged on a fire in a locality like this, finds it a very trying task either to get the fire under control or to check its progress.

This morning's fire at Dongri originated at about three o'clock. Its birth place was the godown of one Samsoodin Moosaji, a dealer in tar and ropes, with which it was stored. This godown was located close by the wooden staircase of the house, and the outbreak of the fire was not known until this stair-case, enveloped in flames, fell heavily on the ground floor. Luckily, the first two stories had been vacated a few days ago, while the third and the fourth stories were occupied by about twenty five Borahs. The heavy thump caused by the fall of the staircase aroused the inmates and the neighbours, when alone they realized the perilous situation they were in. An alarm was raised and the fire-brigade officials were informed of this fire when they were busy at Tardeo. On hearing of Mr. Nicholls the Chief of the Bombay Fire Brigade, with Mr. Weston, Head Foreman in charge of the Byculla Fire Brigade, Mr. Retcliff of the Fort section, Mr. Tompson of the Chinchpoogli fire brigade station, and Mr Purt of the Gowalia Tank Road repaired to Dongri where they at once commenced to play on the fire a plentiful supply of water. Fire escapes were also brought on the scene, but the inmates of the burning house had escaped uninjured by jumping on to the roof of the adjacent house, whence they were landed safe on the road. The firemen climbed up the fire escapes and from this elevated position they directed the hose pipe on to the flames. The duration of the fire was almost two hours, and during the time it played great havock. The rear part of the building soon collapsed, and now the front portion stands in a dilapidated and dangerous condition. The Baboolla brigade men were playing on the smouldering fire till this afternoon. They got a plentiful water supply from the Municipal water main. The adjacent buildings sustained but little damage.

The cause of the fire could not yet be ascertained. The total damage is estimated at Rs. 67,400.

SWITZERLAND FOR THE ANGLO-INDIAN.

A VISIT TO THE HOSPITAL OF GRAND SAINT BERNARD

IT was a glorious morning when we lef Chamonix by diligence to go to Martigny en route for the "Hospice of the Grand Saint Bernard," The glittering peaks of the Mont Blanc and the dazzling whiteness of the Glacier de Bosson were never more beautiful than on this July day. The drive of eight hours led through some of the wildest and grandest scenery that Switzerland can boast. To pass the Tete Noire, with its majestic summits and deep, dark gorges;—its steep precipices and roaring waterfalls is well worth the discomfort of the journey. The Swiss town of Martigny, the starting for the Hospice, is simply a great thoroughfare. Mosquitoes, and a species of fly, make the place unendurable in summer Except for the three summer months, Saint Bernard is almost inaccessable to the travelling public. During these months, the diligence leaves Martigny every morning at 8-30. Private carriages can also be had; and it is only since the beginning of the present season, that an Automobile service has been started and conducted by the monks of Saint Bernard themselves. We found our places in the "banquette" of the diligence very comfortable. The route passes the Gorges du Durnand, and the Gorge d Entremont, where some of the passengers got down to taste the wine called *Gorot*, which is much esteemed in that region. At noon we arrived at the Hamlet of Liddes. Here every one got down for rest and refreshment. The scene is a lively one. Carriages and diligences from all directions meet here for the "dejeuner." Tourists of all nationalities and tempers, mingle and exchange comments on the beauty of the landscape, the heat, the dust, and the prices of the food which is served to them. "I advise an omelet" said an American, "they make them fine here." "A beefsteak and glass of beer is more practicable, in view of the long trip still before us," pronounced a motherly Englishwoman, with a brood of children. "Bread and cheese with the beer is more satisfying, and cheaper," suggested a German. "Pardon," politely remarked a Frenchman of travelled mien, "a cotolette, with a small bottle of light wine, is well served at this cafe."

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After a rest of two hours for man and beast, the horses were again put to, and trotted off in lively fashion over the barren rocky road which from now on, was our portion. In an hour or so we reached the village of Bourg St. Pierre, the village of the highest elevation in Switzerland. Here have been found many old Roman remains of the 11th and 12th centuries. An ancient Auberge called "The Hotel due Dejeuner de Napoleon I," (Hotel of the Breakfast of Napoleon I.) still exists, and so does the wooden table and chair which were used by the great general when he stopped for breakfast, on his celebrated march over the pass, in 1800. These are always shown to travellers. Bourg St. Pierre is the last village before arriving at the Hospice. During these last ten miles we traversed the wild, rude scenery of the high Alps. In the midst of these dreary defiles of rock, built on one of the most dangerous spots on the mountains, stands a rough cabin. It is named the "Cantine de Proz." In this Alpine restaurant, can be found all necessary comforts, and a telephone. This refuge is for belated travellers, or pedestrians who have lost their way. From this spot the way is little better than a mule path, and most of the passengers, out of sheer pity for the horses, got down and walked. A breathless climb of an almost perpendicular hill suddenly brings into view the austere walls of the Hospice, 2472 metres altitude, the most elevated habitation in Europe. The Hospice is composed of two great buildings. The larger house has many rooms fitted up to receive voyagers. The smaller is a refuge in case of fire. It is also used as a shop to contain provisions etc. Upon our arrival, the driver rang a great bell in the outer vestibule. One of the monks appeared, and welcomed us cordially, immediately offering to show us to rooms, which we found most comfortable. Every one has heard something of this asylum of charity, situated in majestic solitude far from the whirl of the outer world. Here the monks of the order of St. Augustine have exercised for centuries an incomparable work of brotherly love, welcoming, feeding, and lodging all those who pass the Col de St. Bernard. With their famous dogs, many victims caught by avalanches, or lost in the snow, have been rescued. A hundred years before Christ, this passage was used by the Romans, and many lives were sacrificed. Humboldt, in his "Cosmos," states that in winter, the thermometer Reamur goes down to 79° below Zero. One can scarcely realize such intensity of cold. The monastery has a fine library, well lighted by many deep windows. All sorts of books for reference are there; a cabinet devoted to specimens of natural history; an ancient Roman table, some curious bronzes and statuettes, a large collection of Roman and Greek medals, and a complete collection of Imperial coins, besides many other antiquities. The large salon used by visitors contains the fine piano which was presented to the Hospice by King Edward, and some valuable pictures and furniture, gifts of grateful tourists or rescued wanderers. Our reception by the fathers was most hospitable. The bedrooms into which we were shown were simple, but immaculately clean. Every convenience for removing the dust and grime of the journey was there. This we had scarcely done, when the bell rang for the evening meal. This meal is served at six o'clock, and tourists eat in common with the monks. No charge is made for lodging and food; and no one is permitted to remain longer than one night. At the left side of the chapel, in full sight, is nailed a box, in which guests drop their contributions. As a rule, they leave usually a sum equal to the price of a night's lodging and board in a hotel. After the early breakfast the next morning, numbers of Alpinists and pedestrains left for their different ways, leaving a very small contingent to await the arrival of the diligence returning to Martigny. The Prior of the Monastery granted us an interview, and gave

telephone with all the surrounding towns. Thus we are notified when travellers, poor or rich, have started for the Hospice. Thenceforth we are on the alert. If they do not arrive in time, we knew that they are either lost, or have met with some mishap. The Prior then selects those of the band best fitted to start on the search. They go joyfully though well knowing that they too, may be buried beneath the white shroud of snow. The search is exhausting, the paths being often obscured by the snow, and lost to sight. Then our noble dogs come grandly to the front. With unerring instinct they find the trail and the victims. Sometimes they suddenly leave the trail and veer off into a seemingly wrong direction. Then it is useless to recall them. They never mistake, or pass by any one, even if lying insensible beneath a thick mantle of the soft, treacherous snow. The men follow obediently, with their supplies and restoratives. If, when found, the victim lives, they vigorously rub his frozen limbs. They raise him upon his feet, and help and support him on his way. They pour reviving cordials down his throat, and if he can eat, he is given food. If he is dying or dead, they carry him hither on their shoulders."

"They are noble fellows," I said, "it is a grand vocation." "You say truly. It is a life of abnegation, and there are no emoluments. The world hears only whispers of their valiant deeds, but they reckon not on the praise of men. Their secret lies in the deeply religious tone of their Order, which relegates self to the back-ground." "Are many lives lost in these heights?" I queried. "Thanks to the marvellous sagacity of our dogs we rarely lose more than one life in a year, although fully 20,000 people pass this way in that period of time. Not so many. Years ago, it frequently happened that whole caravans perished beneath a sudden avalanche. This is now an almost unknown occurrence. The spot where our telephone station, the Cantine de Proz, is situated, was once the most dreaded and dangerous locality hereabouts. Now, the poles, are distinguished easily a long way off, and form a landmark for wanderers." "Whence came the dogs of St. Bernard, these brave co-laborers with the monks?" "It is difficult to determine their origin, but we know it is very ancient. The founder of the Hospice first brought them here. The pure breed cannot live away from the mountains. They degenerate in the plains, and though still fine animals, are not thoroughbred. These dogs are real saviours of men. They often scent danger long before we at the Hospice have the least notion of it. They endeavour to impart to us what they feel in strange ways. If disregarded, they start off alone. Having found a buried traveller, which they never fail to do,—they dig away the snow with their paws. If he lives, which fact they know by their sense of smell, they drag him along with their strong teeth fastened in his garments, or show him their collars. If able to do so, he may attach a cord, or article of apparel to the collar, by means of which they pull him into safety. If this cannot be done, they rush back for the monks, who, upon discovering the absence of the dogs, are on their way to help."

"Such sagacity is wonderful" I exclaimed, "are they long lived, these noble animals?" "Unhappily, no. The climate is killing. The air is damp, when the snow melts. Both monks and dogs suffer from rheumatism, which really never leaves them. We have nine months of winter, and snow falls in every month of the year?" "Do the monks then spend their lives at the Hospice" "They cannot. After an average of fifteen years, the rheumatism renders them useless. They then go down into the valleys, and work as parish priests. If too disabled for this, they retire to a parish house in Martigny set aside for the purpose. I myself am an exception, having been here now twenty-five years" "Your Hospice, I note, was of great service to Napoleon and his army, in 1800." I remarked. "That is true. Even hostile historians have not been able to dim the splendid record of charity which was shown at that time by this community. During three weeks the mountain pass was constantly traversed by hordes of hungry soldiers. Napoleon had an army of 30,000 men. The provisions and livestock of the monastery were completely exhausted. Bread, cheese, dried meat, 25,000 bottles of wine,—everything went for their use. Five hundred blankets and bed-quilts were given for the soldier's use, everything, in fact, which could be spared without endangering the lives of the Brethren was relinquished. Our house was so effectually cleaned out, that the monks had not sufficient wine left to celebrate the Holy Sacrament. They were compelled to go on foot to Martigny for wine, and bring it up on their shoulders, as all the beasts of burden had been required by the soldiers for their baggage." "But surely," I said, "the Hospice was remunerated by the Government for its outlay!"

After some time "replied the Prior," the Government of France sent some casks of biscuits, and 18,000 francs. An inadequate indemnity for what had been done. Napoleon left his carriage with the Provost, saying, "If in a year I do not send for it, you can keep it as your own. Two years later, it was sent for, and returned. But," and the Reverend Father sighed deeply "we must not look for our recompense in this life." Just then was heard the sharp "kling, kling" of the telephone bell. With an apologetic bow, the Prior rose, and applied his ear to the receiver. The message delivered, the superior returned to us, saying, "I have just been informed that the King and Queen of Italy are on their way hither in their automobile, and purpose dining at the Hospice,—of course, incognito." "Then we shall not detain you longer, as there will doubtless be preparations to make in honor of the visit." "Oh, no, the Hospice can make no distinctions, and they will be entertained like any other guests. I only, will know their rank."

The tooting of the diligence now resounded through the stillness of the mountain solitudes, and we rose to go. We thanked the good father cordially for his courtesy, and took our places on the *banquette* of the diligence, after having severally dropped our "ecus" into the collection box. Some distance down the road, we passed a dark coloured automobile, in which sat a noble-looking woman, closely veiled, and a pleasant looking, undersized gentleman.

There was no doubt in our minds of their identity as the King and Queen of Italy.

ARRIVAL OF THE "SARDINIA."

Neaped at Diamond Harbour.

THE P. and O. steamer *Sardinia* which left London on October 6th arrived at Sangor on Friday night and morning proceeded so far as Diamond Harbour where owing to the low tides she must remain until Tuesday morning. The *Sardinia* has had a somewhat eventful voyage. About three days after leaving Marseilles she dropped one of her propellers (she is a twin screw vessel) and was consequently two days' late in arriving at Port Said. At that port she remained two days and the damage was repaired.

When it was declared that the vessel could not reach Calcutta yesterday, Mr. R. A. A. Jenkins, the Superintendent of the P. and O. Company arranged to send the Port Commisioners' steamer *Howrah* to Diamond Harbour to convey the passengers to town. About thirty, however, peferred to come up by train and reached Chandpal Gha with the remaining hundred the *Howrah* passengers at 1 P. M. yesterday. Lunch was served on board the *Howrah*.

Included among the *Sardinia's* passengers are many people well known in Calcutta Commercial and trade Circles, returning after leave at Home.

The *Sardinia* had a fairly good voyage out, but ran into bad weather three times: once in the English Channel, again in the Bay of Biscay and, later, just after leaving Aden.

At the landing ghat the usual confusion occurred in clearing of baggage and as on this occasion only the Customs House authorities were concerned the allocation of the blame is not a difficult task. One passenger who was handing his Baggage over to coolies was stopped and on remonstrating with the officer was informed that he could take delivery of his packages from the Custom House on Monday. "But," said he, "I am leaving by train to-night and must have delivered now." The discussion was prolonged and heated. What the ultimate issue was is not known. There were several similar instances and but few of the arrivals in Calcutta by the *Howrah* yesterday were able to gather a pleasant impression of their early acquaintance with the city. —*Statesman.*

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta 10th September 1906.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury of Council Bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1906-7	£17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1906 to 8th September 1906 By Council Bills	£ 9,230,076
By Gold	£ Nil
Amount to be remitted from 9th September to the 31st March 1907	£ 8,569,924

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

BOMB IN THE SIMPLON TUNNEL.

Timely Discovery.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, NOVEMBER 14.

London, Oct. 31.—A bomb containing thirteen dynamite cartridges with a fuse attached was discovered in the Simplon tunnel just before the British tourist express passed.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

JAPAN'S INDIGNATION.

London, October 27th.—Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that the United States Government consider the situation which has arisen at San Francisco, through the exclusion of Japanese children from the schools, exceedingly grave.

It is considered at Washington that the question will require the most delicate treatment, in order to prevent an open rupture between the United States and Japan.

President Roosevelt is sending Mr. V. H. Metcalf, Secretary for Commerce and Labour, to San Francisco, in order to make a thorough inquiry into the position.

BRITISH FEELING IN JAPAN.

In responding to the Japanese Ambassador's declaration that the exclusion of Japanese children from the San Francisco schools was an infringement of treaty rights, Mr. Root, the American Secretary of State, promised to deal with the question immediately.

It is expected that President Roosevelt will make representations to the California Government on the subject.

The bitter feeling in Japan is developing into an anti-American agitation.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT.

London, Oct. 27.—It is regarded as a sign of improvement in Russia that the repressive methods of the Government are being somewhat less vigorously applied than they were. This comparative moderation, however, has proved very offensive to the general body of the reactionaries, who are furious at M. Stolypin's injunction to them to abjure the methods of the "Black Hundreds" gangs of Odessa.

UNHAPPY POLES' TROUBLES.

LANGUAGE QUESTION IN GERMANY.

London, Oct. 27.—Curiosity has been aroused by a visit that has been paid to the Pope by Herr von Tschirsky, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs. The visit is supposed to have been largely in connection with a deadlock that has arisen in German Poland, where the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Posen has been fiercely attacked for urging parents to supplement in the Polish language at home the instruction which their children receive in German at school. No fewer than 20,000 children in the Bromberg district, in obedience to the orders of their parents are refusing to receive religious instruction in German, and many children in other parts, actuated by the same motive, prefer to be detained and flogged rather than submit to the hated German methods. Certain Polish fanatics, in one instance, went so far as to throw a bomb filled with petroleum into a burning school at Bentschen.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

Sir Thomas Sutherland on the Australian Offer.

London, Oct. 27.—Sir Thomas Sutherland, chairman of the P. & O. Company has written to the *Times* on the subject of the preferential tariff treatment offered by the Commonwealth Government to the mother country. He remarks that the Commonwealth in offering preference to Great Britain in the event of the goods being taken to Australia in ships manned wholly by white crews, concerned itself little whether those white crews were composed of British subjects or foreigners. He thinks it unlikely that the Imperial Government will sanction legislation which is intended to revive the movement against the employment of Lascars on British ships. Very little information has yet been received of the value of the preference offered; but, if it be accompanied by a stipulation which would have the effect of undermining this country's perfect freedom in all matters affecting over sea commerce, it would be a boon of very doubtful advantage.—

FEMALE SUFFRAGISTS.

Their Violence Commended.

London, Oct. 27.—Mrs. Millicent Fawcett, author of several biographies and works on political economy, and Miss Beatrice Harraden, the novelist, have both expressed their deep sympathy with the imprisoned female-suffrage agitators. Mrs. Fawcett says the methods of violence adopted by these persons has advanced their cause much more quickly than the tactics of the old fashioned agitators possibly could have done. The Home Secretary (Mr. Herbert Gladstone) has declined to interfere in any way with the sentences imposed upon the persons in question.

WORCESTER ELECTION BRIBERY.

London, Oct. 27.—Mr. Justice Ridley has granted Mr. Williamson a release from the consequences of the illegal acts which were committed in connection with his election to the House of Commons for Worcester at the last general elections, and cost him his seat.

NEW GHAT AT ALLAHABAD.

Notable Memorial on the Jumna.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 13.

A singularly interesting ceremony was performed by Sir James La Touche on Tuesday afternoon when, in the presence of a large number of European ladies and gentlemen and a vast concourse of Indians, His Honour opened the Manohar Das bathing ghat on the Jumna river at Allahabad. Despite its reputation as one of the most sacred Hindu cities, Allahabad is singularly deficient in its provision of well equipped Ghats at which pious Hindus may bathe in comfort in the sacred river and, indeed, along the whole of the Jumna's banks, the ghat opened on Tuesday afternoon is the only one which is worthy of mention. It consists of a broad and handsome flight of steps leading down from the top of the lofty bank to the water's edge and is surmounted by a handsome Daradari built of Sheorajpur stone in the floreated Saracenic style of architecture in keeping with the surroundings. The ghat has been built as a pious memorial to the late Lala Manohar Das, a well known banker of Allahabad who a few days before his death, set aside the sum of one lakh of rupees (since increased by investment to one and a half lakhs) for the construction of the ghat, and impressed upon his son Rai Bahadur Ram Charan Das his wish that a public bathing ghat on the Jumna should be constructed.

Lala Manohar Das died on the 24th February 1893 and his son at once set about preparations for carrying out the wish of his father; but many difficulties and obstacles intervened. Even now, after thirteen years, work, it is not finally completed. The Lieutenant Governor having declared the Ghat open, large parties were taken on the river to view the new Ghat from the water. Subsequently, the Ghat was illuminated and there was a display of fireworks

THE Peshawar Divisional Manœuvres which were to have been held on the 26th instant have had to be postponed until February on account of the large amount of sickness among the troops.

THE MADRAS BANK FAILURES.

THE ARBUTHNOT FAILURE.

Effect on the Madras Race Club.

SPORTING OFFER ACCEPTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 14

A special meeting of the members of the Madras Race Club was held yesterday evening in the Gymkhana pavilion Mr. Justice Boddam was voted to the chair and said that the occasion was rather a melancholy one for by the recent failure of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., the race fund had lost a considerable sum of money and that they were practically left without funds with which to hold the Christmas Meeting. They had therefore met to consider what should be done in the circumstances. Finally it was decided to cancel the three present prospectuses, to accept Major Elliots offer to run the Christmas Meeting, to advertise the Race Club Meeting in February, and to ask the Calcutta Turf Club for a donation.

Meeting of Arbuthnot's Creditors.

A meeting of creditors of the late Firm of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. was held at the Triplicane High School on Saturday evening last, about 500 people being present, including many who were not interested personally in the business of the Meeting. Amongst those present were:—Dewan Bahadur P. Rajarathna Moodeliar, Dr. S. Paini Andy, Pandit Gopala Charlu, the Rajah of Kollangode, Mr. Ramakrishna Pillay, Rao Bahadur M. Audhinarayanan Iyer, Messrs. M. Punidavela Moodeliar, T. Sankara Rao W. Gopala Charlu, D. Nateesa Iyer, John Adam, Dewan Bahadur Rajagopala Charlu, Messrs. S. Gopalasawmy Iyengar, S. Rangian Chetty, K. Narayan Rao, C. Theruvenkada Chariar, B. Rammanna Rao, Dewan Bahadur Ananda Charlu, the Hon'ble Mr. B. N. Sarma, Mr. W. Marcar, the Rev. Mr. Leich, the Rev. J. Cooling, Mr. V. Krishnasawmy Iyer, Dewan Bahadur, K. Krishnasawmy Rao, C. I. E., Mr. E. W. Middlemast and Mr. K. C. Desika Chariar. The following is a full report of the proceedings.

On the proposal of Dewan Bahadur Rajagopala Charlu, seconded by Mr. T. Sankara Rao, Dewan Bahadur Krishnasawmy Rao was voted to the Chair.

After remarking that it was a private Meeting of creditors and creditors' proxies, and that only they were entitled to vote, the Chairman made the following speech:—

Gentlemen,—I am exceedingly sorry that your choice of the Chairmanship of this meeting has fallen on me. The great calamity which the failure of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. has brought on us is beyond the highest powers of imagination even to conceive. Some idea of its magnitude may be formed from the fact that His Excellency the Governor has graciously opened a Relief Fund for the relief of those who are reduced to beggary by this catastrophe. The schemes proposed by Sir George G. Arbuthnot for helping the creditors hold out hope of direct payment of debts in part or whole now or in the future. They propose the conversion of debts into fully paid-up shares. Most of us are not able to form an opinion on them without the advice of commercial experts; owing to the shortness of the time that has elapsed since their promulgation, it has not been possible to obtain the views of experts for our guidance. Sir George G. Arbuthnot expressed the desire to attend this Meeting, to explain his schemes, and give any information that may be called for regarding the same. No interrogation without a sufficient knowledge of the subject on the part of the interrogator would be of much practical value, therefore, decided to postpone the matter, and was accordingly intimate to Sir George that the Committee, which will be appointed by you will hold a conference with him at an early date to discuss the schemes, and obtain information on other matters as well. The Committee will be in a better position than a large Meeting like this to gather all the required information, and place it before the general body of creditors with their well considered opinion. The Committee has also the advantage of meeting the representatives of the Firm as often as circumstances may require. If the differences between Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. and their thousands of creditors could be amicably settled, and the heavy expenses of liquidation of this huge concern through the Insolvent Court be saved, all the parties interested may be congratulated upon the happy results. I sincerely believe that no creditor, whether he be a Hindu, Christain, or Mahomedan, would like to see any body ruined by the fallen Firm. Several creditors have individually and collectively proposed various schemes of liquidation or reconstruction of the Firm and has sent in a list of questions to Sir George for elucidation of various important points. They will be all placed in the hands of the Committee to make the best use of them. The fact that a particular creditor is not on the Committee need not deter him from freely communicating to them his suggestions or views. The Committee will be only too glad to welcome them all, and to give effect to them to the extent possible in each case. I now call upon gentlemen in charge of the several propositions to move them.

Mr. V. Krishnasawmy Iyer then proposed the following Resolution:—

"That this Meeting of the creditors of the late Firm of Arbuthnot and Co. is of opinion that two gentlemen of a representative character should be chosen by the creditors of the said Firm as Special Assignees of the estate and effects of the said Firm and of the partners thereof and that the Commissioner in Insolvency should be moved to give the necessary directions for the holding of a meeting of the creditors at an early date for the election of the Special Assignees by the creditors and also for an order directing the Official Assignee not to incur any expenditure in connection with the insolvent estate, except for emergent purposes pending the appointment of the Special Assignees.

He wished to say a few words first on the general position of the insolvent Firm, and the nature of its scattered properties. They had never known the extent and variety of the transactions carried on by the Firm, which was not required under the law to publish balance-sheets. It came as a surprise that a large number of people should have put their money in the Firm without any knowledge of the business transacted. The painful fact had been realised now. He wished to cast no imputation on anyone but according to a telegram from London, published in the *Madras Mail*, Messrs. Macfadyen and Co. had been in an insolvent condition for some time, yet the Firm was carried on, and drew money from Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. in Madras. The first part of the Resolution dealt with the appointment of Special Assignees. That meeting was not competent to appoint them, but it was time they made the suggestion in a formal manner so that action should be taken by the Authorities. He said there was absolutely no doubt that a large number of the creditors were anxious that Special Assignees should be appointed. The official Assignee, who was also a practising barrister, had other insolvent business to look after, and could not do justice to the matter in which they were interested unless assisted by men of commercial and business experience. Dealing with Arbutnot's Industrials, he said that it would be remembered that the Official Assignee had made an application to the Court to sanction the advancing of money to Arbuthnot's Industrials. No one understood them. To him it was a discovery that the Industrials had no Directors. They were managed by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., who were the sole Managers, and were irremoveable. He hoped the Industrials were a flourishing concern; but there were rumours that several of them were not in quite so satisfactory a condition as they could wish them to be. Were they justified in incurring, blindly, a large expenditure? They must depend solely on the judgment of the Official Assignee, but it would be more satisfactory if a judgment were formed by persons used to and competent to deal with such matters. He then referred to Messrs. Macfadyen and Co.'s liabilities, and said that the Official Assignee was not at liberty to dispose of the properties in India for the benefit of Indian creditors, but that the English and Indian creditors must be paid rateably. It had been stated in a London telegram that the probable value of the debts in India was one million sterling. It was nearer two millions in his opinion. Till now Sir George Arbuthnot's lips had been sealed. What was the estimated value of the properties? Applications had been made to the Official Assignee for particulars, but they had not succeeded in getting any particulars. It was impossible to consider the re-floating of the Firm until they had been placed in full possession of all particulars. They had no desire to throw dirt at anyone, but they were entitled to know what the causes were which had led to the failure of the Firm. In conclusion, he said it was essential that Special Assignees should be appointed at once, and that they should press the Court, and, if necessary, the Legislature, to appoint them.

Rao Bahadur Audinarayanian, who seconded the proposition, said that if nothing else necessitated the appointment of Special Assignees, the magnitude of the business and the large interests of the creditors necessitated it. It was not too much to say that the catastrophe was almost of a national character, and it was utterly foolish to say that a racial element had been imported into the matter. If they failed even to realise any dividends, they should go to the bottom of the affair, and see that in future commercial business was conducted on a sound basis. In connection with the coffee estates the rumour was pretty correct that large amounts had been hopelessly sunk, and to spend more money in that direction would be throwing good money after bad. The Official Assignee might not have adequate information on all these questions, and he could not but welcome any assistance the Special Assignees might give him.

Mr. Theruvenkada Chariar proposed, as an amendment to add the following words to the end of the Resolution:—"nor sell any of the properties of the Insolvent Firm without the previous sanction of the Court, and to issue directions for the management of the properties for the benefit of the insolvents' creditors."

The amendment being accepted by the mover and seconder of the proposition, the proposition, as amended was carried unanimously.

Mr. P. C. Ananda Charlu (Bellary) then moved the following Resolution:—

"That for carrying out the above Resolution, and also to watch the interest of all the creditors of the Firm, and to take all such steps on their behalf as may be considered advisable to safeguard their interests, a Committee be appointed, with power to add to their number."

The following names were then proposed:—Dewan Bahadur P. Rajaratna Moodelliar, Mr. C. Sankara Nair, Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnaswamy Rao, Mr. V. Krishnaswamy Iyer, Mr. J. J. Tomlinson, the Rajah of Venkatagiri, the Rajah of Bobbili, the Zemindar of Gopalpur, Mr. C. Theruvengada Chariar, Mr. S. Gopalasawmy Iyengar, Rao Bahadur T. Numberumaul Chetty, Mr. S. Rangiah Chetty, Mr. Chathurbooja Doss, the Hon'ble Mr. M. Krishnan Nair, the Rev. James Cooling, Mr. P. C. Ananda Charlu, Mr. S. Subramaniya Iyer, Mr. P. Thambu Chetty, Mr. C. M. Mullaly, Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer, the Hon'ble Mr. B. N. Sarma, Mr. M. Venkateswara Rao, Mr. A. Sankariah, Dewan Bahadur P. Ramasawmy Chetty, Mr. T. R. Ramchandra Iyer, Mr. T. Thatha Chariar, the Hon'ble Nawab Sayad Mahomed Bahadur, Dr. T. M. Nair, and the Hon'ble Sir V. C. Desika Chariar.

The mover, in the course of his remarks, said that the list of names contained representatives of all classes of creditors. The work which had to be done was very arduous, and it would be cruel to ask creditors from the mofussil to come to Madras, so it was necessary to appoint a Committee in whom they had full confidence. Up to the previous night he had entertained the hope that the Official Assignee would readily accept help and advice from them in the management of the matter, but certain communications that had passed between Mr. Tyagaraja Iyer, the Solicitor for several creditors, and the Official Assignee had astonished him (the speaker). One request made was that Mr. Tyagaraja Iyer should be permitted to inspect the accounts, but the Official Assignee did not consider it advisable for him to do so in the general interests of the creditors. He (the speaker) always thought that the interests of all the creditors were identical; but the Official Assignee had said that the interests of some of the creditors might be prejudiced by an examination of the accounts by inspection of the accounts was the crucial point of the whole matter, and it was necessary that the question should be laid before the Court. Many important questions were to be decided. One was whether the partners of the Firm had acted in a *bona fide* manner. They could not expect the Official Assignee to collect evidence on that point. The Committee of creditors would collect such evidence, as well as consider the suggestions made from time to time in the Press.

Mr. S. Subramania Iyer seconded the proposition in a few words.

As an amendment, Mr. V. Krishnama Charlu proposed to add to the proposition the proviso that seven members should form a quorum.

The proposition, as amended, was carried unanimously.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. M. Sarma moved the following Resolution:—

"That to meet the expenses which may be incurred in connection with the proceedings in Court, and all other steps which the Committee may resolve to adopt under the foregoing Resolutions, a fund be raised by subscriptions at ½ per cent of the debts from among the creditors: that the said Committee be authorised to collect the subscription and to deposit the said fund in the Bank of Madras, in the names of two of its members to be elected by the Committee, and that the Committee be also authorised to expend out of the said fund all sums which may, from time to time, be required by them for the above purposes."

He said that all must be agreed that some money must be raised to watch the proceedings in Court, and to ascertain all about the assets, and Solicitors must be employed. As an instance, he said that an order had been passed, at the instance of the Official Assignee, that Arbuthnot's Industrials should be carried on. All were not agreed about this. It would be more satisfactory if the opposite view were also laid before the Court and the whole matter threshed out. An order had been passed by the Court *ex parte* and it was agreed that this was a mistake. Solicitors would not work unless paid. Creditors were asked to spend a moderate amount, and only a reasonable sum was asked for. They were asked to pay a quarter per cent., or Rs. 2-5-0 for every Rs. 1,000 deposited in the Firm. There could be no objection to investing the money collected in the Madras Bank, which was a sound and safe Bank. Full confidence should be placed in the Committee, and they should be authorised to spend the money as they deemed best. Creditors who were absolutely destitute, he said, should not be required to subscribe anything.

The Hon'ble Mr. Govindaragava Iyer seconded the proposition and in the course of his remarks said that the Committee should be empowered to employ agents to inform themselves of the exact state of affairs, and to engage Solicitors. The constitution of the Committee was a sufficient guarantee that the money entrusted to them would be spent judiciously and well.

Mr. V. Krishnasawmy Iyer said the movement had been started in the entire interests of all the creditors. The money would be kept under lock and key, and every member held responsible for it, which was an assurance that the money would not be spent in any undesirable manner.

The proposition, on being put to the vote, was carried.

The Chairman, in his concluding remarks, said that it had been suggested that rich creditors should be placed on the Committee. The Committee had power to add to their number, and the Chairman repeated the Assurance given in his opening speech that suggestions from creditors would be freely received, whether they were on the Committee or not. Amongst those already on the Committee were large creditors in the mofussil. The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

MEETING AT MASULIPATAM.

A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. was held at Masulipatam on the 7th instant with Sreemant Raja Yarlageddha Durga Prasada Naidu Bahadur in the Chair. It was resolved:—

That this meeting is fully prepared to approve the action which may be taken by the Committee at Madras in so far it may concert measures for the purpose of safeguarding the interest of the creditors of the Firm.

That in the opinion of this meeting it is absolutely necessary to institute a thorough inquiry into this disastrous failure of the Firm, with a view to secure fair dividends to its depositors.

That the Government be requested to help the ruined depositors by undertaking special legislation in the matter, or assisting in realising the assets of the Firm, especially such assets as may be found outside British India.

That Mr. T. Ramalinga Naidu be appointed local Secretary to correspond on the subject.

SWADESHI CAPITAL INTEREST.

THERE was a time not so very long ago when Anglo-Indians were nabobs and shook the Pagoda tree to some purpose. In those days there was no doubt a real "drain and fortunes made in India were th nucleus of much larger fortunes since made by investing rupees in European commercial enterprises. B since that vanished age of nabobs has arisen one in which Anglo-Indians have learned to invest their savings in India itself in enterprises which are in a very real sense *Swadeshi*. They have in fact given the example and the impulse to the *Swadeshi* movement not by boycotting, but by starting manufacture and industries in India which can compete on equal term with imported commodities. They have made at almost a monopoly of India and Ceylon, jute a monopoly of the Gangetic delta, and Indian coffee a rival o, the Arabian berry, so that nowadays we hardly hear of Mecca coffee. They have striven to make Indian not merely a self-supporting country but a country-that has products to exchange with those of other countries The nabobs of the eighteenth century are the pioneers of Indian industrialism in the twentieth. It is pehaps a significant fact that there is no vernacular name for the latter, and that their indigenous imitators have to coin the new phrase of *Swadeshi*. What an excellent thing it would be if we could come to some understanding of what *Swadeshi* trading really means. For the true professor of *Swadeshi* does not desire the ruin of Bombay and Calcutta, great cities built on international trading. He only wants India to have a larger share of the profit. Surely the way to that is investment and not boycotting. Unhappily "boycotting" has a vernacular equivalent, whereas "investment" can perhaps only be translated into Guzerati and Marwari. Cannot some linguist discover a sound Bengali translation for "capital," "interest" and "investment"?—*Pioneer*,

Dr. JOHN YOUNG, health officer of Los Angeles has discovered that whiskers and beards are the favourite haunts of microbes. Germs, he finds, thrive on farms where the milkers wear whiskers, and, consequently, legislation is demanded to oblige those who are adorned in this way to cut off their "microbe-harbouring parks."

A PRESIDENCY NURSING SERVICE

The following is the Report of the Committee appointed to consider questions relating to the training of Nurses and the amalgamation of certain Nursing Funds, and the formation of a Nursing Service.

Letter from the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, No. 5546, dated the 29th May:—

"Referring to the orders of Government I have the honour to forward copy of the proceedings of the Committee appointed to consider the questions of the training of local Nurses, the amalgamation of certain Nursing Funds, and the formation of a Nursing Service, at their meetings held on the 26th January 1905 and on the 28th May together with copies of the report of the Sub-Committee adopted at the latter of the two meetings.

It will be observed that the Sub-Committee sat for a prolonged period and held 14 meetings for the consideration of the questions submitted to them and that they were assisted in their deliberations by the attendance of the Managers of the existing Nursing Associations at the Presidency. They also communicated freely, through the Secretary, with the Civil Surgeons throughout the Presidency and through them with most of the local authorities at the different district head-quarters.

Their report which bears evidence of the very careful consideration they gave to the question was unanimously adopted at the last meeting of the General Committee, and I have now the honour to submit their recommendations for the favourable consideration of Presidency on the lines set forth in the report may be approved and that orders may be passed constituting the Central Committee with a view to their elaborating the proposals and drawing up Articles of Associations for Government's approval with a view to the registration of the Committee as an Association.

I may say that their recommendations have my entire approval as President of the Committee, and I would point out that Government at this stage are not called upon to incur any financial responsibility but are asked merely to sanction the requisite preliminary steps for the constitution of an organized service for the whole Presidency under the control of a Central Committee presided over by the Surgeon General for the time being. The full details of the scheme will be worked out by such Central Committee if appointed as proposed on the lines suggested and all proposals involving any increase in expenditure will be subject to the previous sanction of Government.

If Government approve of the above, it might be desirable that the Central Committee, if appointed, be empowered to consult the Solicitor to Government in drafting the Articles of Association,

"In conclusion, I would beg to commend as deserving of the thanks of Government Sir Walter C. Hughes and the members of the Sub-Committee for the care and trouble they have exercised in compiling their report."

Resolution.—His Excellency the Governor in Council has perused with much interest the report submitted by the Committee appointed to consider certain questions relating to the improvement of the arrangements for the training and provision of nurses for the hospitals in the Presidency, and the Surgeon General should be requested to convey the thanks of Government to the Honourable Sir W. Hughes, C.I.E., and the other members of the Sub-Committee for their valuable assistance.

The conclusion arrived at by the Sub-Committee and adopted by the Committee, that a Nursing Service for the Presidency should be formed, meets with the concurrence of Government, who approve generally the scheme proposed in the report. The Surgeon General should be authorized to form a Central Committee on the lines indicated there in and requested after consulting the Solicitor to Government to submit for the sanction of Government Rules and Articles of Association for this Committee.

With reference to paragraphs 17—19 of the report, the surgeon General should be informed that the general approval by Governmeutof the proposal of the Committee is not to be taken as involving acceptance of any liability on the part of Government to provide funds for nursing in places where no local contribution is forthcoming. It is not intended that there should be any material departure from the principles laid down in Government Resolution dated the 7th Febuary 1902.

FLYING BY AEROPLANE,

Santos-Dumont Again.

M. Santos-Dumont brought out again his new flying machine for a public trial in Paris on Oct. 20 and was successful both as to flying a certain distance in the air and smashing certain parts, of his machine. The value of the new machine, which is an aeroplane representing a huge kite, may be open to discussion, but the fact was proved before hundreds of spectators that flying machines may be constructed which will carry a man a certain distance through the air and let him down again with comparative safety. M. Santos-Dumont has been steadily at work on his flying machine for a year, and has spent some 15,000f on its construction. The motor alone a 50 h. p. Antoinette, cost 8,000f. It can make fifteen hundred revolutions a minute and drives the machine at a speed of about forty-five kilometres an hour. The weight of the aeroplane is 250 kilos, and its superficies is about twelve metres square. It is shaped like a big "T," with the wings raised at a slight angle. At the base of the "T," is a contrivance which acts as a rudder for steering, and the entire machine is supported, when on the ground, by two wheels with rubber tires, like those of a bicycle.

M. Santos-Dumont tried the apparatus some months ago, and succeeded in rising, when the machine came down, and sustained some damages, which he had since repaired. The trial yesterday took place in the presence of some journalists, and a large number of friends and persons interested in flying machines. The apparatus was taken out in the morning, and at the first attempt something went wrong with the propeller. M. Santos-Dumont put off further trial till five o'clock in the afternoon, and in the meantime made the necessary repairs. When all was ready M. Santos Dumont mounted into the steering-cage, started the motor, and gave the signal for the machine to be liberated. Its speed forward at once along the ground, going at a rate at about forty metres an hour, and after going about a hundred yards M. Santos-Dumont raised the rudder, and the aeroplane immediately rose from the ground, and glided through the air, continuing at an elevation of some three or four, yerds for a distance of about fifty metres. It was seen then that the wings dipped first to the right and then to the left, and M. Santos-Dumont, fearing to lose his balance, at once stopped the motor, and the aeroplane dropped to the ground with a thud. One of the wheels was bent out of shape, and part of the rudder was smashed.

It will take some time to repair these damages. M. Santos-Dumont afterwards explained that the accident was due to no fault of the apparatus, by to his inexperience in flying. "After a few more experiments," he said, "I shall feet more confident. I have no doubt that I shall be able to travel many kilometre the air.

M. Santos-Dumont at the public trial said:—"I am pleased with the results I obtained yesterday. I feel convinced that a great future is open for aeroplanes. If I made my apparatus so large, it was because I wanted to be sure of its capacity to raise me in the air. But I find I can get on with a smaller one, which will be more easy to steer. I went at the rate of forty-five kilometres an hour yesterday, but this was only a beginning, and I hope to be able to double my speed. I found that my motor went very well, and I had scarcely to use the rudder. To give the apparatus greater stability I shall have a double rudder put in place. I shall also have to practise, so as to be able to alight without damaging the machine." When asked how he would manage two rudders, he said, "I shall tie a string round my neck, and according as I swerve slightly to the right or left the rudders will work as I desire them, and keep the machine balanced." Since then he has won the Prize,

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 8th instant:—

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 3rd October 1906, forwarding correspondence with the Officer Commanding Royal Garrison Artillery, Bombay Brigade, regarding signals proposed to be hoisted by the Military authorities when towing targets either for firing or aiming practice and suggesting, with a view to prevent accidents, that an additional Port Rule as per following draft notification should be made and if approved the same might be submitted to Government for sanction:—

Marine Department Draft Notification:—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 (1) (m) and (f) of the Indian Ports' Act 1889, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make for the Port of Bombay the following rule and to direct that it be incorporated as No. 38A in the body of rules in force in the said port:—

Day signal, signifying a Vessel with targets in tow.—38A.—A steam vessel when employed in towing a target will show from her mast head a square red flag and from one of her yard arms two red globes or spherical shapes, abreast of each other, the said shapes to be of at least 4 feet diameter. This signal is intended to warn all vessels that the vessels showing it has a target towing astern between which and the vessel they should not attempt to pass.

Read the proceedings of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee recommending that the darft may be submitted to Government for sanction.

Resolution.—The recommendation of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee is approved.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE BOLERO CAPE.

There is no more useful garment than the bolero-cape, to call it by a distinguishing name, says a lady correspondent in Paris. It is, in fact, a sort of bolero with cape-like sleeves, and it can be pulled on at a moment's notice without the least injury to the blouse underneath. Some of the best furriers are making these bolero-capes in astrakhan, and even in mink, with great success, but the same style of garment can be carried out in dress materials, with bands of fur for trimmings and with linings of pale-tinted satin. Nothing can exceed the general smartness of such a garment as this if plenty of pleated lace be introduced on the inner portion of the sleeves: the latter ought to reach an inch or two below the elbows so that the frills of cape and blouse-sleeve might fall together in a friendly way. As I mentioned recently, the bolero, pure and simple, is daily growing in favour. It accompanies many of the nearest tailor-made models, and with round walking skirts it is infinitely more becoming than the little loose coatee which reaches just below the waist line. The funny little jacket which looks like a child's garment on a grown-up person is still in great favour, but it cannot be called becoming. On graceful, slender figures it is not actually ugly—which is all that can be said in its favour. On the other hand, a well-cut bolero is entirely becoming to a well set-up figure.

EMBROIDERIES FOR EVENING DRESSES.

Tulle, of a heavier quality than we are accustomed to elaborately embroidered, is being used largely for evening gowns, and this material, bordered with fur, is being used as a trimming upon visiting gowns as well. Silk voiles, colienne, net, mousseline, and other soft materials are, as always, in great demand and are beautifully embroidered in self colours. These materials make pretty house dresses and dinner gowns, and excellent effects are obtained without any other trimming beyond the embroidery. A pretty evening gown was of smoke-grey silk net, heavily embroidered in coarse silk floss of the same shade. The foundation was of soft grey silk, and over this was a veiling of grey chiffon. The net hung on the top in graceful folds. The heavy embroidery on the neck and sleeves was the

BY THE WAY.

A CONTEMPORARY OF NEWMAN AT ORIEL.

By the death in Devonshire of the Rev. Nicholas Germon there has passed away yet another of the fast-dwindling band of patriarchs who could boast they were College contemporaries of Cardinal Newman. Mr. Germon matriculated at Oriel in 1824, the year after Keble preached the sensational Assize Sermon on "National Apostasy," from which is commonly dated the commencement of the Oxford Movement. He leaves four sons in Holy Orders, the youngest of whom shares the spiritual oversight of Lord Rosebery as curate of Epsom.

A CAREFUL M. P.

Mr. Passmore Edwards, who for a number of years sat in Parliament, writes, in his autobiography, "A Few Footprints"—a second edition of which has just been published by Watts and Co.—as follows: I would write the words "Waste not want not," over the doors of parliament houses, palaces, cottages, workshops, and kitchens; and if the spirit and meaning of the motto were put in practice the world would spin through space with a double joy. While a member of Parliament I always, when opportunity offered, lowered the gas within reach that was burning to waste. I did so for a double reason—to prevent waste and to preserve the purity of the air of the House; but I never saw or heard of any other member or servant of the House doing a similar thing." "True plitical economy," says Mr. Edwards, "is in reality true moral economy. I hate waste anywhere and everywhere."

A HARD-WORKED SERMON.

Bishop Thornton, who is now the Suffragan Bishop of Blackburn, made an amusing confession yesterday to the Manchester Diocesan Conference meeting at Preston. When he came home from his see at Ballarat he visited three English dioceses, and spent a month in each doing mission work. Wherever he went he preached the same sermon. "I preached it one day in a High church," the Bishop said, "and the vicar afterwards told me that it was the very thing his people wanted. I preached it the next day in a Low church with a precisely similar result." Bishop Thornton told the story to illustrate an argument that ritualistic divergencies have little effect on the doctrine of the pulpit.

A NOVEL SUGGESTION.

Preaching in connexion with anniversary services at Bowes Park Congregational Church the other evening, Dr. Horton expressed a strong desire to re-name the days of the week. At present, he explained, they are named after ancient heathen deities of very questionable repute. Why not re-name them, he asked, after some of the great and noble Englishmen whose lives constitute a perpetual inspiration to succeeding generations? Following up this line of thought, the Doctor said he would like to see Monday identified with Alfred the Great, Tuesday with Sir Philip Sidney, Wednesday with Nelson, Thursday with Sir Herbert Edwards (a great Indian statesman), Friday with David Livingstone, and Saturday with James Chalmers.

THE DOG AND THE MAN.

A writer in the current *Ladies' Field* moralises upon the superiority of the canine over the human in the following strain: Dogs mostly acquire beautiful manners and a full education without any schools, and often without any teacher to speak of. Dogs do not want prisons, for crime is unknown among them. Hospitals, even, they would never want on their own account, for they are only ill if we take away their natural food and give them pea meal, or if we run our authorities over their poor little bodies, or insist on their going out to sleep in cold places." Now and again, however, puppies are bred sadly lacking in the good graces found in real lady and gentleman canines, and occasionally, too, dogs are to be found with a weakness for helping themselves from the table, or, sadder still, with a *penchant* for "marking down the milkman."

EARL SPENCER'S REBUKE.

The still stately form of Earl Spencer is occasionally to be seen in the hunting field with the Pytchley—the famous pack which he led with so much distinction for several seasons. The discipline of his rule as Master is, according to the *Reader*, proverbial in the Pytchley country. This gives point to an incident which the Earl tells with gusto against himself. Turning round on his horse on a foggy morning in an Althorp pasture to rebuke some horsemen who as he thought, were following too closely upon the heels of the hounds and in danger of overrunning them, he addressed a stern rebuke to the offenders. To his amazement and amusement he found himself addressing a small herd of his own famous shorthorn cattle, who treated with calm disdain the remarks of the incensed sportsman. After that experience he confessed he always looked twice before admonishing a field.

THE CLAQUE IN ENGLISH THEATRES.

There is no recognised or organised claque in this country, Colonel Mapleson has been telling an interviewer from *Cassell's Saturday Journal*, but all the same there are claques: There are certain men who tout for work of this description, and it is individual artistes who employ them. According to my information each member of the claque is paid two shillings per night and is given free admission to the gallery. Going back to bygone days I have a vivid recollection of an individual who by trade was a worker in a tobacco factory. When we started one of our seasons in London this man approached the star artistes and offered to attend to their applause—exclusively, mind you. Well, he was engaged, and it was afterwards discovered that he was serving all the principal artistes 'exclusively.' That is to say, he was drawing pay from four stars, each of whom was under the impression that he or she was buying the applause for himself or herself alone.

THE MOTHER AND THE GRAVESTONE.

Bough was very generous and kind-hearted. A lady was left a widow and had a posthumous child she doted on. After two years the child died, and her one deep regret after the loss was that she could not afford the cost of a monument over her darling's grave. She called on Bough, who had been a friend of her late husband, and told him her grief. After she had finished he tried to look rather stern, and said: "Oh, nonsense, my dear woman; it's very foolish of you. What on earth do you fret about that for? What possible good would a tombstone do your child?" "It would do him no good," was the reply, "but, remember, it is the last thing on earth I can do for my lost baby-boy. Oh, if I only had the money!" Bough advised her to put flowers on the grave. "Don't cry," he said, "it will be all right," and he abruptly left the room.

WHAT THE ANGEL DID.

The next morning Bough was round at the studio of Mr. William Brodie, R. S. A., the sculptor, with a very chaste design he had made for a tombstone: He told Brodie to say nothing about it, but to get it done at once, and gave directions how and where to erect it. The work was carried out, and Bough paid for it. That was all Brodie knew until some time afterwards: then he learnt the facts by chance, and spoke to the widow, who said she never had been more astonished than she was one morning on going to the grave and finding the pretty tombstone with the name of her child, his birth and death, and a touching allusion to the mother's grief. She went to Bough to tell him. 'Oh,' said Bough, 'I told you it would be all right. Some angel knew your grief, depend upon it, and dropped it there; but never you mind, it's there, so don't you cry any more." She knew at once it was his doing.

CHARIVARIA FROM "PUNCH."

"Are British women's feet growing larger?" asks the *Daily Mail*. "Impossible," answers an ungallant Continental journal.

An expert having stated that, in his opinion, no man can be a really competent driver of a motor vehicle until he has had twelve months' experience of the roads, an Irish M. P. is to ask the Government to make it illegal for a chauffeur to drive until he has had that experience.

A pardonable error occurs in a provincial paper, which reports a rumour that, owing to the munificence of a sympathiser, all the signatories to the abortive address to the Duma are to be presented with meddles.

Poor Mr. Hall Caine! He thought that his offer to publish his next book at the price of half-a-crown was the innovation of innovations. But in the same number of the *Daily Mail* as contained his proposal appeared the following statement:—

NOVELTY OF THE WEEK.
Leather-headed Hat Pins.

"I do not consider myself too old at seventy," says Dr. Clifford. "At that age a man is just approaching his best." Optimists take this to mean that the Doctor is about to change his politites.

The statement made by Colonel Hellard, Director-General of the Ordnance Survey, before the Royal Commission on Coast Erosion, the effect that, contrary to the general belief, our country is growing larger, has fallen like a bomb-shell in the camp of the Little-Englanders.

The proposal that the child who was born in the Whitechapel County Court the other day shall be christened Sue cannot, we hear, be carried out, owing to a sex difficulty.

A discussion has been taking place in the columns of a contemporary as to who is the oldest odd-fellow. It would, we fancy, be still more difficult to decide who is the oddest old fellow.

We suppose it is due to the dangerous competition of the motor vehicles that our railway companies should suddenly appear as the champions of the Quiet Life. By a new regulation passengers are forbidden to take violoncellos into railway carriages.

MEN AND MATTERS.

In the current number of "Nature" Mr. E. A. Minchin, of the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, describes the discovery by Dr. Bagshawe of the pupæ of the tsetse-fly, for which he and his colleagues long vainly sought in nature, though they obtained them from captive flies. The point of the investigation was, of course, to discover where this pest, which is now known to be the cause of sleeping sickness, commonly breeds, in order that measures may be taken for its extirpation. Dr. Bagshawe's discovery is not encouraging, for he finds that the pupæ inhabits the loose grumbling soil round the native banana patches.

It is, we should think, very doubtful whether the natives can ever be brought to see so clearly the connection between sleeping sickness and the tsetse as to allow their bananas to be destroyed for the sake of getting rid of the insect. Dr. Bagshawe, by the way, has made some interesting experiments with the view of discovering the range of an individual fly, and finds that it is at least a mile. It is no wonder that the search for the breeding place of an insect of such remarkable activity has been so long fruitless. The only wonder is that it was ever found at all.

Although those who were qualified to judge his work recognised Major H. G. Raverty, whose death has occurred at an advanced age, as worthy to take high rank among Orientalists, he never received any public recognition from a University nor did Government, except on one occasion, think it proper to take note of his life's labours. He began his career in the service of the East India Company, and after seeing fighting with the 3rd Bombay Infantry, retired soon after attaining his majority, and devoted himself to Oriental studies.

Major Raverty's proficiency in Eastern languages was remarkable, and it was for his accomplishments in Urdu, Persian, Marathi, and Guzerathi that he was awarded by Government a thousand rupees. The first of a number of works on the language and literature of the Afghans was the Pashtu grammar published in 1855, but the labour with which his name will always be associated was his translation of the "Tabakat-i-Nasiri," which gives such an exhaustive story of the early days of Mahometan rule in India. The *Times* calls attention to a little weakness of the soldier-scholar in persisting in spelling words in his own way, regardless of comm custom. He always insisted, for instance, that Thibet should be spelt Tibbat that being the correct transliteration of the Presian word.

While the late Mr. Toole was in no sense so ardent a collector as his lifelong friend, Sir H. Irving, the autograph hunter and those who care for personal relics will find not a little to interest them in the sale which is to take place. The famous comedian was naturally the recipient of many mementos, and these will come under the hammer. Among the autograph letters and MSS. is a two-page folio part of the first chapter of "The Adventures of Philip," which is entirely in the handwriting of Thackeray. The collection is not rich in theatrical relics, but of the few playbills Mr. Toole possessed the most interesting are those of the Theatre Royal, Haymarket.

An event unique in the history of Sandringham will be the meeting there month of three monarchs—King Edward, King Frederick of Denmark, and King Hakon of Norway. The Danish and Norwegian kings will be making their first visits to this country since their coronations. King Haakon will be accompanied by his Consort, and the popular couple are to be entertained at a series of dinners, a state ball at Buckingham Palace and a Mayoral banquet at the Guildhall. It is to be hoped that King Frederick will bring with him his Queen, whose striking personality would lend additional grace and destinction to the Royal festivities. Her Majesty has the distination of being the tallest Queen in Europe. Her height is six feet two inches, and her eldest son, the Crown Prince, is nearly as tall. Like her husband, she is deeply religious, holding strictly to the Lutheran views. Her interests in life, however are neither limited or narrow-minded, for she is a generous patroness of music, art, and literature.

King Edward's Royal visitors this autumn will include the Crown Prince and Princess of Roumania Prince Ferdinand was adopted as heir to the Roumanian throne over twenty years ago, King Charles and his Queen ("Carmen Sylva") being childless. There is, however, a considerable movement in Roumania against his succession, in consequence of his numerous escapades and adventures, and there is a possibility that he may have to renounce his claims in favour of his eldest son, Prince Carol, a boy of thirteen, who is singularly beloved by the people. Prince Ferdinand is a son of Queen Victoria's second cousin, Princess Antonia of Portugal. By blood and marriage he is equally related to the three great dynasties of Europe—Great Britain, Germany and Russia. Here is a story of his "prowess" as a shot. One day, while shooting in the Carpathians, he expressed his anxiety to kill a bear. Towards evening he tracked two, and brought one down with the first shot. On examining the carcase it was found that the nose was pierced, as though the animal had worn a ring, and inquiries elicited the fact that his host, anxious to please the Prince, had purchased the "wild" bears from a travelling showman and turned them loose in the Royal path!

The Crown Princess of Roumania is King Edward's niece Marie, daughter of the late Duke of Edinburgh. In the very great popularity of this lovely Princess lies Prince Ferdinand's principal chance of overcoming opposition in Roumania and succeeding to the throne. There is no more beautiful woman among Continental royalties, and the Roumanians simply idolise her. When she visited London for the Coronation her regal loveliness dazzled Society and created a wide-spread sensation. At Lady Lansdowne's great Coronation Party she was called the "fairy princess" of the evening. She is talented, too—paints prettily, plays the violin divinely, has a genius for designing and embroidering, and is a vivacious conversationalist. She is very fond of turquoises, of which she has a fine collection. Another of her hobbies is collecting scent bottles and vinaigrettes. Always of a lively disposition, her pranks as a child were the subjects of many stories. When she was on her father's flagship at Malta her great delight was to "help" the ship's cook. Her speciality was the frying of ham and eggs, and on one occasion she fried fifty eggs and pieces of ham to correspond, How she disposed of them history fails to narrate.

Queen Victoria of Spain celebrated here nineteenth birthday on the 24th inst, and has now left her teens behind her. The occasion is one for much rejoicing and Spain has not been slow to take advantage of it. Fetes are being held and troops reviewed, while an amnesty is being granted to political prisoners in celebartion of Victoria's first birthday anniversary as Spain's Queen. It is not generally known that Queen Victoria Eugenie might have been the Crown Princess of Germany had her affections only matched the Emperor's desires. When the Kaiser last saw her, as Princess Ena, in the Isle of Wight, he made no secret that a marital alliance between Princess Beatrice's daughter and the Crown Prince would have his wholehearted sympathy. He even went so far as to remark that if his eldest son sought for a bride amongst the English princesses, he hoped for his part the bride would be Princess Ena. But the Fates willed it otherwise and the Queen reigns over a Catholic instead of a Protestant Country.

The Bishop of Oxford, who has been delivering an, extremely important charge to his clergy on the burning question of the revision of the Prayer Book, is anything but the typical rosy-cheeked, plump, well-fed, and easy-going prelate of popular imagination; on the contrary he is a tall, thin, intensely ascetic-looking ecclesiastic, who might one would think, have stepped out of some Trappist monastery of the Middle Ages. The Pagets are divided between medicine and the gospel. The Bishop's father was the famous Sir James Paget, serjeant-surgeon to Queen Victoria, and his mother was the daughter of the old Duke of Kent's domestic chaplain. His elder brother, Sir John Paget, has branched off into law, and is now a King's Counsel; but his younger brothers are respectively, the Bishop of Ipswich, and Mr. Stephen Paget, the distinguished surgeon. The Bishop of Oxford married a daughter of the late Dean Church, of St. Paul's, the man whom Mr. Gladstone wished to make Archbishop of Canterbury. She was a most charming and delightful woman, and her untimely death, some six years ago, when he was still Dean of Christ Church, no doubt influenced him to accept the see of Oxford, which was offered to him a few months later.

The Industrial Exhibition, which is to be held in Calcutta under the auspices of the Government, is to be opened on the 15th of next month, and promises to be an unqualified success. Over 800 firms are exhibiting, and there is scarcely a part of India that is not interested. The Exhibition is purely Swadesdi—to promote Swadeshi trade and industries, and there will be several different kinds of amusements going on in the grounds, which cover several acres. The Catalogue of the Exhibition offers good opportunities for advertising and all applications for space should be forwarded to Reuter's Telegram Co., Advertising Department, who have been appointed Sole Advertising Agents to the Exhibition.

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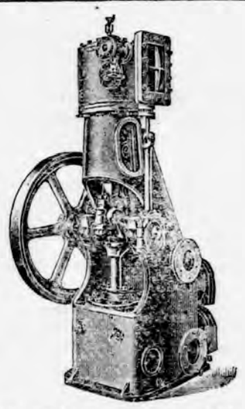

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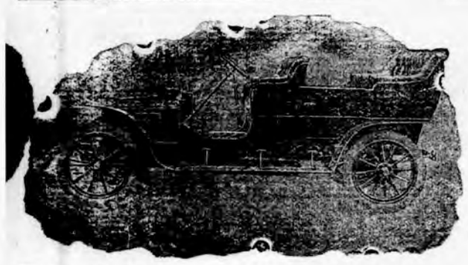

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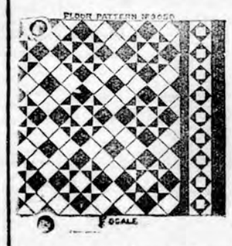

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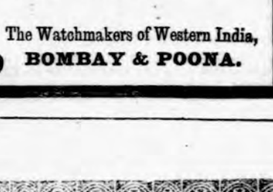

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Bombay Gazette.

SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1906.

OUR YOUNG MEN.

THE *Bande Mataram* of Calcutta addresses the following remarkable homily to the young men of Bengal :—

"The Bengal young men came in only for hard knocks from the Anglo-Indian Press and most of their well-meaning guardians and superiors for their ultra-Swadeshi zeal and the alleged excesses due thereto. They were the chief promoters of Boycott Swadeshi and as such they are an eyesore to the Anglo-Indians and our peace-loving countrymen who care very little for the country, so long as their own sons and wards have a fair chance of being Munsiffs and Deputies. They do not trouble much either about the ever-expanding figures of foreign imports or famine-deaths, and are confident in their belief that nothing can go wrong with the country because their *barasahibs* are all attention to them, whenever approached with a prayer. To such men, the younger gereration of the day is a mischievous lot. Their Swadeshi pranks and nationalist ideas will only intercept the flow of Anglo-Indian sympathy which is our very life. For good or evil, our youngmen have outgrown such ideas and their activities have not only been confined to chanting national songs and bossing political shows but also been diverted into really friutful channels. The Swadeshi spirit bids fair to make more men of them than the nocturnal nibbling at the Professor's notes. The doubtful utility of the Varsity degrees secured at the expense of health and wealth will give place to the indubitable power of knowledge that can be acquired from a thousand sources under the propulsion of a spirit of liberty. The "expelled or rusticated" student, determined to carve his way in the world is bound to be more quick-witted and better informed than the plodding college youngman bent on securing a diploma. The successful men of the world—the observed of all observers'—have all made their mark, not by drinking at the same fountain with the common run, but at the refrshing springs which the will within discovers for itself under the noble impulse of being true to one's own self.

Let the Campbell School boys, who have stuck to their vow rather than close with the humiliating terms of the authorities, take heart of grace. Attempts are being made and will be made to be little their manliness in the name of discipline and such other catchwords of the educational world. Discipline is meant for curbig individual waywardness in the interest of common good and should on no account be made the instrument of a tyrant to crush the budding manhood of our younger people. The older generation have given a hostage to the sterilizing Anglo-Indian institutions for a few crumbs of bread, but let them not transmit that bond to their progeny who are instinct with a new life and quick with new aspirations. The young hopefuls who have presented such a bold front to the practically unfriendly attitude of the authorities, are really any asset in the poor national store-house of the day. The Campbell School boys have always been more sinned against than sinned. Those, who know anything of our student community here, will bear us out when we say that the mutual feeling of love and good will that should subsist between the teachers and the taught is not much in evidence in the educational institution, and one of such unseemly and unjustifiable outbursts of ill-feeling on the part of the teachers is responsible for the unforytnate event that has, of late, been much exercising the Calcutta public.

Even in dealing with students, the European heads of our educational institutions cannot forget the prestige and make unconditional surrender as a condition precedent of their grievances being attended to. This is scarcely a rational attitude in dealing with juvenile eccentricities even when they are admitted to be such.

The *Englishman*, in treating of this topic, has referred to the spirit of obedience and reverence which has always characterised the Hindu student. But does our contemporary know what a loving, sacrificing and paternal spirit on the part of the ancient preceptors elicited this reciprocal feeling of symyathy and reverence in the learners? The "England-returned" Indian professor or his country-made prototype, working under an exaggerated notion of his students' foibles through a feeling of antipathy against all born and bred up in the soil cannot lay any claim to that obedience and reverence which was the old *guru's* due. He kicks and is contemptuously dealt with in return. This is what is only natural to expect. Right minded people should strongly resent this attempt of the enemies to lower our students in the estimation of the public by seeking to exact from them only onesided good behaviour.

The spirit of self-respect which has kept away the Campbell students will stand them in good stead in any walk of life; they can avail themselves of many other ways of learning that very healing siience for which they chose the very hard and miserable life of a Campbell-school student. Their own inviolable self-respect will stand by them in their trials even if the whole country cold-shoulders them for what they have done."—*Bande Mataram*.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A weekly meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola presiding. Amongst the members present were Sir Sassoon J. David, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldass D. Thackersey, Mr. James MacDonald, Mr. W. L. B. Souter, Mr. Kaliandass Keshavedass, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Drs. N. N. Katrak, K. E. Dadachanji and D. B. P. Master, Mr. W. D. Shepherd, Municipal Commissioner and Mr. W. N. Wadia, Municipal Secretary.

A CHARITABLE OFFER.

The Committee considered the following letter from Mr. Damoder Gordhundas Sukhudvala expressing his wish to provide for a permanent building for the People's Free Reading Room and Library, at a cost of Rs. 25,000. "I understand that the Corporation have at present under their consideration the question of improving the Bhattia Baug. This encourages me to renew the application that I made in 1896 for the grant of about 700 square yards out of the garden land for the construction of a building for the People's Free Reading Room and Library founded by me in 1889-90. As explained in my letter of November 1896 the Library has cost me about Rs. 10,000, the maintenance charges amount to Rs. 200 per annum to meet which I have set apart immovable property of the value of Rs. 40,000, and I am desirous of devoting a further sum of Rs. 25,000, for providing a permanent building for the Library. The Corporation were on that occasion favourable to my application but Government did not agree to the use of the site otherwise than as a garden or open space. But now that a rearrangement of the Bhattia Baug is contemplated. I trust it will be possible to allot a plot for the Library. I beg to state that if the Corporation undertake the suitable housing of the People's Free Library either on the Bhattia Baug site or any other suitable site in the Fort; I shall be prepared to hand it over altogether to the Corporation along with the immovable property, which has (as above stated) been set apart for its maintenance and a sum of Rs. 25,000 for the erection of the building. I need not add that for promoting popular education institutions of this character are second only in importance to public schools. To establish and maintain Free Libraries within Municipal limits has now been almost universally accepted as one of the most important functions of a Municipality so that there are few important cities in Great Britain and the United State with no Municipal Libraries. Unfortunately the Bombay Municipality has not yet been able to extend its operations in this direction. This I believe is due to the necessity for applying the resources of the Municipality to other more pressing requirements and I have not the least doubt that such an enlightened body as the Bombay Corporation is in no way unmindful of the beneficent influences of such institutions and I feel confident that my proposal, which does not make any very large demand on Municipal resources, will receive sympathetic consideration."

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with the recommendation of the Standing Committee that Mr. Sukhudvala's letter be forwarded to the Bhattia-Baug Committee for consideration.

AN OPINION ON PESTERINE.

Consideration was given to the following letter from one Mr. P. M. Kanga on Pesterine and what they thought of it in Australia :—"*A propos* of the interesting discussion which took place at the Corporation Meeting some time since on the report of the Health Officer on the utility of Pesterine in killing rat fleas which are now recognised to be an intermediary between plague infected rats and human beings, I have now the honour to send you copy of a letter I received by the last mail from Sydney from Dr. J. Ashburton Thompson, the highest Plague Authority in Australia, for whose information I had sent a copy of the *Times of India* containing the said report and the discussion thereon at the Corporation Meeting. Letter, dated Sydney, 16th October 1906, from Dr. J. Ashburton Thompson to Mr. Pestonjee M. Kanga, L.L. B :—"I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 25th ultimo, for which I am obliged. I hardly think that Pesterine is likely to be regarded as a practically useful insecticide by any who are acquainted with the aetiology of plague, and engaged in restraining it on lines accordant with that aetiology; nor, in my opinion, do practical conditions allow of hope in insecticides of any kind. More accurate and juster views on this subject will, no doubt, be generally entertained in India after publication of the Plague. Research Committee's reports which, as far as they have gone, have entirely confirmed the views I formed and published as far back as 1903. Their further reports I have every reason to believe, will confirm those of my points which as yet have not been touched by them. In my first report (1900) already in your possession you will find remarks on Haffkine's prophylactic and its employment in more than 10,000 instance by me. It is of little practical value among such a population as ours. This statement depends on quite other considerations than its efficacy and safety; these are not at all doubtful, and in such countries as India it must be invaluable. I am clearly of opinion that, its general use there should be strongly advocated."

It was resolved to record the correspondence and to forward it to the Municipal Commissioner for information.

FORTHCOMING BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The Commissioner's letter on the Budget Estimates for the year 1907-8 which has already appeared in these columns was recorded and consideration of the Budget was adjourned,

After transacting some other business of a formal nature the Committee adjourned,

NAVAL REFORM.

Creation of a Home Fleet.

ADMIRALTY STATEMENT.

An important statement was issued by the Admiralty last evening announcing alterations in the distribution of naval strength. The changes are a development of the great scheme of re-organization initiated by Sir John Fisher two years ago. To the Channel, Atlantic, and Mediterranean Fleets then constituted will be added a Home Fleet, and this will be constituted from the ships in commission in reserve. There will be an interchange of vessels between this fleet and the three existing fleets as opportunity may afford, and the Board of Admiralty expresses its confidence that the more active training which the nucleus crews will receive under the new system will add to the sea experience of the fleet as a whole. The changes, it should be noted, will be carried out in such a way as to obviate any dislocation of the various fleets and squadrons.

The communication issued to the Fleet is as follows :—

The Board of Admiralty have decided on the following alterations in the distribution of naval strength :—

1. A distinct neet will be constituted from the ships in commission in reserve, to be called the "Ho me Fleet. under the supreme command of a flag officer with the status of Commander-in-Chief, and headquarters at Sheeraess; but his functions will not interfere with those of the existing Commander-in-Chief at the Nore. This fleet will be in every respect organized with a view to enhancing its value as a fighting force, and battle practice and other fleet exercises not at present carried out by the Reserve Divissions will be introduced. The primary object aimed at will be sea-going efficiency, and for this purpose the cruises of the Home Fleet will be made as frequent as practicable.

2 A sliding scale will be adopted in the strength of nucleus crews, so that the vessels first required in war will have the largest complements; whilst the vessels in "Special Reserve," instead of having no crews as at present, will have adequate complements of officers and men to keeep the propelling machinery and armament efficient. The vessels now in Special Reservie will be gradually replaced by other ships as they cease to be effective units of the Home Fleet. The Board of Admiraly will determine the nature of this sliding scale of nucleus crews from time to time.

3. The distribution of ships between the present Channel, Mediterranean, Atlantic, and Reserve Fleets will be altered, in order to pemit of the strengthening of a nucleus crews and the organization of a Home Fleet as above described. No ships will be paid off, no man will be sent to the barracks or to the instructional schools, and no alteration will be made in the proportion of officers and men serving afloat.

4. The Board of Admiralty have also decided that, where it will conduce to the fighting efficiency and convenience of the Service, there will be an interchange of vessels between the Home Fleet on the one hand, and the Channel, Atlantic, and Mediterranean Fleets on the orther. For instance, any vessel in the three last-named fleets requiring anextensive refit will be replaced temporarily by a ship of the Home Fleet.

5. The cruisers of the Home Fleet will from time to time be combined for instructional and tactical exercises with the cruiser squadrons of the other fleets, and the Atlantic and Mediterranean Fleets will be combined as usual for the same purpose,

The Board of Admiralty are satisfied that the constitution of a Home Fleet will increase the immediate striking strength of ohe Navy, and that the more active training which the nucleus crews will receive under the new system will add to the sea experience of the fleet as a whole.

These changes will be gradually carried out in such a way as to obviate any dislocation of the various fleets and squadrons.

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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY DIFFICULTIES.

For some time, little has been heard regarding the construction of the Kowloon-Canton railway, says the *Hong Kong Telegraph* referring to the line of which Reuter telegraphed yesterday, with the result that the majority of people have taken it for granted that the line was proceeding as satisfactorily as could be desired. The fact that His Excellency the Governor was still manifesting the utmost interest in the line was accepted as a sufficient guarantee that no delay would be permitted in the progress of the work. It appears, however, that many more difficulties have arisen to interfere with the rapid construction of the line than had been anticipated. In an article which appeared in our columns some time ago it was stated that so successful had been the operations up to the date in question that the engineers anticipated that the boring of the tunnel through Lion's Head Mountain would be commenced almost without delay. The workmen were then drilling trenches where the diamond drills would be installed, and it was intended on the arrival of the drills from England to begin boring from both ends of the tunnel simultaneously. An unexpected difficulty has occurred which may have the effect of considerably if not seriously hindering the construction of the British section of the line. In excavating the trench for the drills, the workmen came upoon large springs of water apparently emanating from the mountain—which is called by various names, the official designation being South Beacon Hill—and the water rapidly filled up the trench. While it is true that the engineers were perplexed at the outset as to the best method of securing a constant supply of water for the drilling machinery this new complication was most undesirable; already it had been decided to bring water for the engines by pipes from a neighbouring dam which is also supplied by a spring. But the new springs were needless and, indeed, gave an unsatisfactory turn to events. Pumps were erected to keep the trench clear of the gallons of water which are constanly pouring into the excavation works, but they have proved far too small for the purpose and entirely incapable of dealing with the volume which flows from the springs. Naturally this unfortunate discovery may tend to retard the progress of the construction of the line, especially when it is stated that the workmen who were engaged on the opposite side of the mountain have been obliged to suspend their labours for the present. No doubt the engineers in charge of the undertaking will find a way out of the difficulty but their powers of ingenuity will be taxed in a manner that had been quite unexpected. It is satisfactory to learn that the cooly labourers and peasants are on the best of terms. Since we last wrote on this subject all sqabbles have been settled and the question of *fung shui* seems to be dead and buried. One result to these amicable relations is to be found in the fact that there is now no scarcity of labour. In the beginning the coolies feared that they would be subjected to assaults at the hands of the villagers who being roused to wrath by their headmen, might take vengeance on the labourers on the ground that they were disturbing the spirits of the locality. A better appreciation of the object of the railway scheme seems now to prevail, and a solid understanding exists between both parties. At present there are numerous contractors in Hongkong who are prepared to undertake work in connection with the construction of the railway track. One large firm stationed in Saigon, having had experience in building railways in Indo-China, has sent a representative here to discover whether there are prospects for them on the Kowloon-Canton line. Another Italian contractor is on the outlook to obtain the contract to pierce the tnnnel through Lion's Head Mountain, while various other individuals are awaiting the development of events. His Excellency the Governor is indefatigable in his efforts to advance the work with as little delay as possible. Despite the disasters which have lately overtaken Hongkong and increased the duties of the Government, His Excellency has found time to travel across to the peninsula at regular intervals, and has also paid surprise visits at all hours. Of course it is highly important that the railway should be constructed before the Canton authorities are in a position to avoid the fulfilment of their explicit promises. The proposed railway to Whampoa and thence to Amoy shows that the British Government cannot afford to waste a moment if the people of Hongkong are to benefit by the construction of the Kowloon-Canton line, and it also indicates that the Chinese Government in Canton might posibly attempt to evade any agreement arrived at with respect to the Chinese section of the line should there be any delay in the completion of the British section. In those circumstances it is to be hoped that the difficulties which have arisen at the tunnel will speedily be overcome by the engineers so that a real start may be made with the construction of the railway.

BRITISH INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Petition to Lord Elgin.

THE following is the text of the petition of the British Indian Association of the Transvaal, to the Earl of Elgin, Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

"That the British Indian Association of the Transvaal respectfully approaches your Lordship with reference to the Vrededorp Stands Ordinance of 1906 published in the Transvaal *Government Gazette*, dated the 28th September.

The Ordinance, your petitioner notices, is not to take effect 'unless and until the Governor shall proclaim in the *Gazette* that it is his Majesty's pleasure not to disallow the same.'

Your petitioner, therefore, ventured to send your Lordship a cable requesting that the Royal pleasure may not be declared until the Association had the opportunity of making its submission to your Lordship.

The Association respectfully protests against sections 5, 8 and 9 of the second Schedule to the Ordinance above-named.

The sections in question are as follow:

5. This lease shall not be transferable to any coloured person and if registered in the name of any such person this lease shall '*ipso facto*' cease and determine.

8 Neither the said stand nor any part thereof nor any building thereon shall be sub-let to any coloured person or Asiatic. Upon any breach of this condition the Council may forthwith by notice in writing given in the manner provided in Clause Four terminate this lease.

9. The Lessee shall not permit any coloured person or Asiatic other than the servant "*bona fide*" of some white person for the time being residing on the said stand to reside thereon or to occupy the same or any part thereof. If any coloured person or Asiatic other than such servant as aforesaid is at any time found residing on the said stand or occupying the same or any part thereof the Council may give notice to the Lessee in the manner provided in Clause Four requiring him to cause such person to cease to reside thereon or to occupy the same or any part thereof within a period of three weeks from the date of such notice and if at any time after the expiration of such period such person shall be found residing thereon or occupying the same on any part thereof the Council may forthwith by notice to the Lessee given in the manner aforesaid terminate the lease.

Thus, in effect, the Ordinance prohibits the residence of British Indians except as domestic servants.

Such probition will create a fresh disability against British Indians.

In the humble opinion of the Association, there is no justification for the contemplated restriction.

The Association, moreover, draws your Lordship's attention to the fact that British Indians have, for years past, held stands within the area affected by the Ordinance, from the original grantees—the burghers of Vrededorp.

Some British Indians have erected substantial structures on such stands, and some are at present either residing on the stands leaked by them or carrying on trade.

If the clauses objected to are sanctioned, all such persons as are herein before referred to and have acquired vested rights will be adversely affected and some of them ruined in business.

The Association ventures to point out that, when the Vrededorp Commission sat some time ago to report upon the Draft Ordinance, objection to any such clauses as are before referred to was submitted to the Commission on behalf of British Indians.

The Association draws your Lordship's attention to the further fact that the area affected by the Ordinance is contiguous to the Malay Location, which contains a large Asiatic, and principally British Indian, population. The relations between the inhabitants of Vrededorp and the Malay Location have always been satisfactory.

The Association feels that if the clauses referred to are approved by your Lordship, the acceptance will form a precedent for other bodies, and may lead to the ultimate reduction of British Indians to the status of menials and their compulsory removal to locations.

Your petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that the Ordinance in question will be disallowed, or such other relief will be granted as to your Lordship may seem meet."

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hermes	Capt Nicholson	R Navy
R I M S Canning	Comdr Vale	R I M
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr H S Black	R I M

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus	Capt HChristian	R Navy
R I M S Northbrook		R I Marine
Taree Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Nov. 14.

Alcedo	574	Loveland	U S Yacht
Africa	1301	Butler	
Bulimba	1607	Bamber	M M & Co
Bhundara	2215	Fry	M M & Co
Craighali	2867	Low	K M & Co
Firoozi	2005	Watson	B & P S N Co
Inverness	2401	Clarkson	Cory Bros & Co
Kalibia	3149	Walker	W & A Graham & Co
Kola	510	Ramage	M M & Co
Linga	938	Rickford	M M & Co
Lord Kelvin	2150	Beckerleg	
Lhasa	936	Hirst	M M & Co
Mahanadi	547	Hoosein	Karachs Bo S N Co
Newbridge	2397	Notman	K N & Co
Nizam	2041	Crebbin	I M & Co
Nairung	2861	Thomson	J M & Co
Naseri	912	Primrose	B & P S N Co
Nuddia	1944	Willsher	M M & Co
Onipenta	3429	Hill	M M & Co
Singu	1911	Munger	Shaw Wallace
Shahjehan	2566	Davison	Shah S N Co
Scindia	295	Ruddock	Calcutta M M & Co
Sutherland		Wallace	Corry Bros
Satara		Tyrrell	M M & Co
Tolv	741	Enger	F F Campbell & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—Nov. 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Terrier Nilsen F F Bampbell and Co.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Dat.	Agens.
A	Crosby Hall	2546	Leary	Antwerp	17-11	K N & Co
C&R	Ben Vrakie	2505	Findlay	Phi'phia	22-11	W & AG&Co
C&R	City of Bombay	2991	McNeil	K'chi		K N & Co
F	Colaba	899	obertson	Antwerp	24-11	M M & Co
K	General	2361	Muhlbaner	Z'bar	16-11	A Strandes
L	Reichstag	1319	Thle	Z'bar	30-11	A Strandes
L	Reichstag	1319	Thle	Z'bar	30-11	A Strandes
N	Umblali	2145	Richards	Antwerp	19-11	R A wiilies
O	Alderton	2145	Crooks	Barrow	7-11	R A Willis
P	Nigaristan	1491	Edmunds	Newport	17-11	K N & Co
Q	William Storrs	2324	Hill	Mauritius	15-11	Bo & P S N Co

M W P D

Indrawati	513	Fakera	Manglore	16-11	B S N Co

H W P D

Pavani	552	Esmail	B'nagar	19-11	B S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Australia	2292	Tait	L'pool	20-11 W & A Graham & Co
2	Circasia	4315	Haig	L'pool	21-11 W & A G & Co
3	Deo Baldinno	3044	Brusaca	Genoa	15-11 F Crocco
4	Capri	2717	Bglsito	Shanghai	17-11 F Crocco
6	Shah Najam	2751	Miller	Jeddah	17-11 A Peerbhoy & Sons
7	Urlana	3384	Cole	Calcutta	20-11 M M & Co
8	Dulwich	2115	Dudley	Marseilles	20-11 T M & Co
9	Neuenfels	3556	Weeloh	K'chi	17-11 Glade &Co
10&11	Chupra	3954	England	Antwerp	17-11 M & Co
12	Egypt	4178	Lendon	London	24-11 P & O Co
15	Baluchistan	1717	Davies	Antwerp	15-11 M M & Co
16	Lalpoora	2124	Sharp	Jeddah	16-11 M M & Co

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 15.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

For Dismissal.

790-05—Matubai J and M—Bai Jadar widow vs Tikayat Shri G G Mabaroj—Bhaishunker K and G

For Enquiry Underec Sec 244 of C P Code.

565-91—Wadia G and Co—Khan Bahadur Mr Akbar ally and others vs Khan Bahadur Mir Abdulally and others A H D and Co—N H Mirza and M (For postponement.

Long Causes.

831-05—Pestonji R and K—Bhikhaji Framji Khan and another vs Tribhovandas M Nathoobhoy Carwford B and Co and M R Vakil.

For hearing exceptions on Commissioner Repert.

24-04—Chitnis and M—Durgabai widow vs Krishnarao Khanderao—D D Roomer.

650-02—Jamsetji and R—Hirji Bhojraj and another vs Pandurong Vishnu and others—Raghavaya—B and N and In prison,

794-5—Haridal and H Hurgovandas Ghelabhai and others vs Gopaldas Ranchordas—Mehta and D—For postponment.

546-05—Dikshit, D and S Shankernath Gurukasinathh vs Chambelinath Foolnath Raghavaya B and N.

561-05—Crawford B and Co—The Bank of Bombay vs Abdoola bin Ali Sahebkur and others Captain and V.

78-05—Payne and Co—Bhoota Kalla and another vs Shaik Hajee Hoosein Hajee Sullaman Kanga and P.

856-05—Wadia G and Co—Chandrabhagabai widow vs Gajanand Shambhu Sadhalay Chitnis and M.

824—04—Little and Co—Gangabhai vs Vussonjee Narowjee Bhaishanker K and G.

230-06—Ardeshir H D and Co—Nathoo Gungaram vs Huneraj Morarji Payne and Co.

129-06—Tyabji D and Co—Vulnbhdas Khimji vs Cullianji Jairam and others D and D C and M and B S G.

167-06—Dharamsey and Co Vallimahomed Haji Bawan Haj Gunny Eaji Currim M J and M.

193-06—Ardeshir H D and Ch—Gulemhoosen Abdoolabho Mooraj vs Essoofalli Kikabhoy Bhaishunker K and G.

361-01—In person—Loomba Seuaji and others vs Heera Ropaji—M J and G.

399-06—Jehanjir and S—Ruttonbai and another vs Mahomed Esmail Munshi—Chitnis and M

881-05—Sorabji and J—Sakinaboo widow vs Ahmedally Meosabha and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.)

To speak to the minutes of the order.

438-05—Hiral and D Nagardas Pitamber and another vs Pitamber Vunderavan Captain V H O H E G and W.

636-06—Mehta O D Hassan Mahomed Jan Mahomed vs Shaik Ahmed Abdul Kadur Jardi—Hiralal and H.

Suit for hearing and final disposal short cause.

Short Causes.

562-06—Wadia G and Co; The Era oil and soap M Co; vs Jethabhai Parpia—Matubhai J M.

Petition for hearing.

E F Nicholson for Government. In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, cause in the matter of Government and Dayal Mulji Payne and Co—Part heard.

For further hearing.

435-05—Mulla and M—Dhanjibhoy Raghoo and another vs Meherally Miraj and others—Tyabji D and Co—Part heard.

For further directions and Costs on Commissioner's report.

360-99—Malvi H M and R—Dulabhdas Amersey and another vs Kuta Jewan—Bickuell M and R.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

580-06—M B Chothia—Haji Aga Shiraji vs Pestonji Framji Talati—Ardeshir H D and Co part heard.

50-05—Matubhai J and M—Balchund Kaniram vs Devarichundi Hurriram M B Chothia.

638-04—Mehta and S—Narayen Hassoo and others vs Ananta Rama M B Chothia.

773-05—M B Chothia—The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Sayed Nurudin bin Sayed Hisamudiu and others—C and Vaidya.

687-05—Matubhai J and N—Champsey Cooverjee vs Jethabhai Nursey—Wadia G and Co.

109-06—Matubhai J and M—Champsey Looverjee vs Jethabha Nursey and others—Wadia G and Co

566-04—M R Vakil—Bai Ratanbai widow vs Nurrandas Ratansey and others—Craigie L and O and L D and Co.

513-0420007—Mulla and M—Rustomjee Ardeshir Cooper vs Morarjee Mohanji—Sorabjee and J.

122-06—Khanderao and L—Vedibai Gowribai widow—K J Billimoria.

108-06—Captain and V—Narmadabai widow vs Vithal Bapu Kacherakai.

392-03—Payne and Co—Aishabai vs Hoorbai and others—J R and D and M J and Mehta and T D and Co.

123-06—Khunderao S and L—Hajee Meya bin Mahomed Hoosein Khote vs Antonie Mignel Souza—Tyabjee D and Co.

327-04—Maganlal J and G—Hasonalli Mahomedalli and others vs Esmailjee Sullemanjee and others Crawford B and Co M R Vakil M J and G N and S.

322-06—Mulji K—Fazulbhoy Peer Mahomed vs Mahadeo Venayak Bidve—Ardeshir H D and Co.

770-01—Bicknell M and R Luckmidas Valji vs Baigangabai widow and others—M J and H D D and S H and Co—C L O and E W and G.

62-06—Mull M—Virji Ramdas and another vs Umersey Ramdas and another—Mulji and K.

141-06—Thakurdas and Co—Rahim Vulimahomed vs Pestonj Jehangir Hormesji—Pestonji R and K.

Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE DAVAR

Testamentary suit for dismissal and for questions of costs,

5-04—Little and Co—Bai Dahibai widow vs Velji Luchmichand King and Patil.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short causes.

495-06—Malubhai J M Bandeallybhoy Hirji Khaka vs Alladin bhoy Nanjee part heard.

600-06—In person—Wadoba Gajanan vs Moolchand—Laljee and others

610-06—Smetham B and N—Hajee Cassum Joosab vs Hajee Mahomed Fazal Hajee Abdul.

613-06—In parson—Poma Dougra and others vs W Gillespic

616-06—Crawford B and Co—Charles Didirheim and another vs Nusserwanjee—N Mody.

501-06—Hiralal and H—Roshan Kairayalal vs A Cooverjee.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

143-06—Thakurdas and Co—Rahim Vali Mahomed vs Atmabai widow and others—F P Pavri part heard.

598-05—Kanga and P—Jamnabai widow vs H A and others Payne others—Payne and Co

394-06—Captain and V—Hafizabibi widow vs Lalbibi widow Mulla and M.

393-05—Khunderao S and H—Sayamabai widow vs Jugjiwan Karamchand and others—Captain and V.

503-05—Little and Co—The Bombay Cloth Market Co vs Jagannath Dewji—Mirza and M.

611-05—Mirza and M—Haji Noormahomed Cassum vs N C Macleod Unwalla and P.

624-05—Khunderao S and H—Runchordas Tribhovandas Mody vs Esoofally Hussonally and another—Bicknell M and R.

Testamentary Suits.

4.06—Bhaishunker K and G—Parekh Vulubhdas Moolji vs Jethabhoy Pitamper.

6-06—Madhavji K and C—Devkorebhai wife of Anandram Dayashanker vs Jayanand Luxmiram—In person.

8-06—Malvi H M and K—Bhaidas Damodherdas and others vs Vithuldas Culliandas—Mulji and K.

3-06—Raghavaya B and N—Pestonji Kavasji Canteenwala vs Khursetji Kavasji Canteenvala and others—Sorabjee and J.

15-05—Matulbi J and M—Mahomed Jaffer Ramjanally vs Hirabai widow—Mujee and R.